# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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# FIRST EDITION.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### An Armed Steamer for the Rio Grande.

### Additional Commissioners to Investigate the Alleged Indian Frauds.

### Report on the Condition of the Wheat Crop.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1875.

**The Chorpenning Case.**

The decision of the Attorney General in the Chorpenning case was to-day forwarded by Attorney General Pierrepont to the President.

**The Wheat Crop.**

Returns of the Department of Agriculture for July 1st show the condition of spring and winter wheat together at about 82 per cent. of an average. Winter wheat, including California, averages 74, and spring wheat 96. The spring wheat States in the Northeast and Northwest are generally in high condition. Of the winter wheat area, the South Atlantic and Gulf States are generally above an average, but in the Middle States the condition is very low, New York ranging down to 45. West of the Alleghenies the prospect is better, the State averages being between 71 in Ohio and 95 in Iowa. California reports winter wheat at 76, and spring wheat at 75.

**An Armed Steamer for the Rio Grande.**

The Government has purchased at New Orleans the steamer Planter, drawing but four feet of water. She will be properly armed and manned and sent to the Rio Grande to prevent Mexicans crossing into Texas and running off cattle. The Planter has been ordered to Mobile, and Lieutenant Commander D. C. Kells has been detached from the iron-clad Canonicus and sent to that city to take command. It is said one or two other steamers of a similar character will be purchased and fitted out to act with the Planter in the suppression of the Mexican depredations.

**A Crazy Indian.**

Information has been received from Fort Marion, Florida, that Leon Bear, one of the Cheyenne prisoners at that fort, has become insane, and an application has been made to have him sent to the Government Insane Asylum near this city. This is the same Indian who attempted to commit suicide on the way to Florida. Under a recent order to send the families of these prisoners to them, directions have been given that one wife to each prisoner and children under twelve years of age be forwarded.

**Internal Revenue Appointments.**

The following Internal Revenue Gaugers for the First Illinois District have been appointed: J. S. Phelps, Geo. A. Dickerson, Robert S. Hitt, Sidney S. Waterman and Chas. S. Rand. The following Storekeepers were commissioned: Edward Raymond, Thos. H. Meakley, Wm. E. Wate, Jos. Hosmer, John C. Harrington and Henry R. Smith in the First District of Illinois, and Jas. McCosh, First Missouri.

**The Alleged Indian Frauds.**

The President has selected Senator Morrill, of Maine, Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania, as additional Commissioners to investigate the alleged Indian frauds.

## National Cotton Convention.

### Third Day's Proceedings—Officers Elected—Government Aid to Railways Recommended.

GREEN BRIER, White Sulpur Springs, July 23.—The Cotton Convention to-day elected John Phelps, of New Orleans, as President, and Stephen Harrison, of New York, Vice President. The following directors were elected: E. C. Stone, of Galveston; W. L. Trenholm, Charleston; Henry Hall, Mobile; J. W. Lathrop, Savannah; W. A. Goodwin, Memphis; J. F. Wheless, Nashville; and W. C. Reynolds, Nashville.

A committee of three was appointed by the President to inquire into the question of insecurity of bills of lading. It was moved that the Convention recommend to Congress an early completion of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and the acceptance of the proposition made by Col. Thomas A. Scott. The motion was agreed to without discussion.

Mr. Pickney, of Charleston, moved that two grades be established in addition to those adopted at the last Convention, to be known as "middling fair" and "fair," and that the Committee on Classification in New York be requested to put up the same and forward it to other exchanges.

Mr. Johnson, of Savannah, moved that all Cotton Exchanges represented at the Convention should account for the official use of figures of the next crop statement to be compiled by the committee appointed from the National Exchange for that purpose. Adopted.

The Convention then received the report of the committee upon the plan pursued by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange to secure correct information and make up an official crop statement for 1874-75. It was favorably received. It was resolved to adopt the same plan for National Cotton Exchange reports in the future, and the report of the committee upon the definition of false and fraudulently packed cotton and mixed cotton was received. False and fraudulently packed cotton is defined to be such bales as may contain any foreign substance, water packed bales, or bales containing damaged cotton in the interior, with no indication of such damage upon the exterior of bales, and such bales as are plated or composed of good cotton upon the exterior and decidedly inferior cotton in the interior of bales in a manner not to be detected without the opening of bales. This definition was unanimously adopted and made official. The committee also resolved that reclamation of such cotton, to be valid, must be made within one hundred days after arrival, and be presented to the seller at the point of shipment within thirty days thereafter.

## THE LOUISIANA AUDITOR.

### He Resigns the Office Because He Cannot "Get Along Harmoniously with the State Treasurer."

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—State Auditor Clinton has sent in his resignation to Governor Kellogg, to take effect on December 15th, 1875. He says: "I fix upon that date for the reason that an earlier resignation would compel you, under article seven of the Constitution, to order a new election to fill the vacancy, and this would involve a large expense to the State, which I know you desire to avoid."

He states that he had long desired to resign, but waited until his character had been vindicated, which had been done by the report of the experts and the evidence adduced at the recent trials, though unfortunately he was not permitted to testify, and consequently many facts in his favor known only to himself remained undeveloped. He assigns as one reason for retiring his inability to get along harmoniously with the State Treasurer.

Governor Kellogg, in accepting the resignation, says: "Though in the discharge of my official duty I ordered an investigation to be made into your accounts, and directed the law officers of the State to prosecute the charges preferred against you, I have never for one moment believed you to have been personally guilty of dishonesty in the administration of your office. Before the experts made their report, I had examined into many of the charges urged against you, and found them to be groundless."

He says subsequent conversation with the experts, one of whom was the President of the Cotton Exchange, and the testimony adduced here, only confirmed him in that opinion.

## BANK ROBBERY.

### Safes Blown Open with Nitro-glycerine, and then Rifled.

WINTHROP, ME., July 23.—The National Bank of Winthrop was entered this morning, and the vaults and safe of the Savings Bank opened. The robbery occurred about three o'clock this morning. The bank is on the second floor of a brick building on Main street, near the Winthrop House. The safes were blown open by nitro-glycerine. There were three distinct explosions, all heard by several persons. The robbers left within ten minutes of the last explosion, which blew out all the windows in the front part of the bank and caused a general smash-up inside. The contents of the main safe were so badly mutilated and so many fragmens were left behind that it is thought the amount secured by the robbers could not have been large. The capital of the bank is one hundred thousand dollars, and the amount of deposits in the Savings Bank was about one hundred thousand. The safes of both institutions were rifled of their entire contents. The standing of the bank, the directors say, will not be impaired. Four men have been arrested on suspicion of being the robbers.

**The Butler Oil Region.**

St. Joe, July 23.—The O'Neil & Clark well on the Joseph Graham farm, near the village of St. Joe, struck the sand this morning and commenced flowing, and immediately caught fire from the boiler. The engine house and derrick were completely destroyed. Patrick McBride and J. C. Farmer were badly burned, though not dangerously.

## SUMMER SAUNTERINGS.

### Health and Recreation on Land and Water.

### The Fascinations of Life at Saratoga—How Time Flies at Fashion's Center—Among the Catskills—Dreamland of Rip Van Winkle—Boating on the Rolling St. Lawrence.

**Saratoga.**

It is by no means the height of the season, and yet the crowd is immense—larger, I think, than I have seen it before at the same date in any of the twenty-five years of my acquaintance with Saratoga. What changes have been wrought in the quarter of a century since I began to drink Congress water at the fountain—long before the Hathorn Spring had burst through the earth, apparently for no other purpose than to plague the masons who were laying the foundations of what was presently to be the most popular dancing Hall in the world! Apropos to the Dancing Room of Congress Hall, it is a remarkable fact which I shall not attempt to account for, that it is the only hall in Saratoga in which balls are ever successful. "Go when you will," said an old lady *habitue*—"go where they will to lodge, and there is no lack of fine hotels, they must come here to dance—there is no dodging that;" and the observation is as common as it is true. To this, let me add, without in the least disparaging the other good hostelries, that here, also, in the parlors and on the piazzas of Congress Hall, the fashionables must come to find the grand parade ground of their own grades, for here is the real stage of the great and ever-changing comedy enacted by the notaries of the fickle divinity.

There is no other watering-place in America which, for the number of assembled guests, for activity, movement, amusement, dancing, music, flirting, gambling, horse-racing and regattas can at all compare with Saratoga. Everything is concentrated here, good and evil, and the visitor is never at a loss for "something to do," as is often the case at other places.

The crowds which swarm in the halls and piazzas of the hotels, and surge up and down the main street are wonderful to behold. Fresh, manly, young fellows—the pride of their families and the hope of the country—met you at every turn during regatta week, wearing on their hats or coat ribbons of every possible color and hue—blue and white, red and white, dark green, crimson, orange, green and white, lavender, royal purple, dark blue, rose, purple and white, brown or garnet, according as the sympathies lay with the different crews. It was calculated by those curious in such matters that if all the ribbons worn by the collegians, their friends, sisters, mothers, brothers and sweethearts were stretched out it would reach three times around this globe, and leave enough over to stock a country store. But the collegians have dispersed, and yet, as the season has reached its height, the flood of ordinary guests is so great that the village looks as if there was a perpetual regatta week

After drinking the waters and despatching breakfast, which generally brings one up to ten o'clock, the first thing in order is to get a comfortable seat on the piazza, so as to be ready for the music, which begins punctually at half-past ten o'clock and lasts about an hour. The morning concert is a very lively scene. Persons from the other hotels generally choose this time to visit their friends. At half-past ten Professor Stub, the musical director, rises with solemn dignity and calls his band to order with a graceful flourish. He makes a very imposing appearance and a great deal of good music. At half-past seven o'clock the band ceases to play, and the audience scatter. Some of them wander to the other hotels, chat on the piazzas, shop at Stewart's new store, flirt in charming little rooms arranged particularly for that purpose, or walk to the Excelsior Spring, about a mile and a half distant from the hotel—a beautiful walk through shady groves. This and the graveyard walk are the two most sentimental walks in the place. The graveyard scarcely seems a cheerful spot for the flirtations of the young "girls of the period." But the custom is established, and everyone goes there. Three o'clock is the general dining hour. After dinner the ladies, as a rule, withdraw to their rooms till the hour for driving arrives, those who do not drive take a walk to the Congress grounds, or a drink from the Washington Spring, in the Clarenden Hotel enclosure, by way of getting up an appetite for tea. In the evening the bands play at the different hotels, and people saunter from house to house, listen to the music, compare their ideas, stroll on Broadway, sit on the piazza, talk, flirt and make love.

**The Catskills.**

Few foreign tourists pass by the beauties of the Catskills, yet thousands of Americans who don't visit nearly all the noted watering places are unfamiliar with this charming and picturesque region,—save through the word-painting of Washington Irving. The shoddy people, in all their new and glorious array, do not go there for display of dress and equipage; the anxious mammas, with marriageble daughters, do not come here for a matrimonial exchange, and the beaux in search of a wealthy *parti* would consider it a waste of time and material to loiter in a place as yet unrecognized by Mrs. Grundy. But if the Catskills were to become fashionable, they would be spoiled for the class of people who seek them now for health, for beautiful scenery, and quiet recreation.

The Summit House, from which your correspondent writes, is a mile and a half from the landing, commanding a wide range of scenery in every direction. In the East and North can be seen the Green Mountains, the Berkshire Hills, a glimpse of the river, Hudson City, and the house of Church, the artist. In the West and South are hills and vales, farm houses peeping from umbrageous foliage, meadows sprinkled with daisies, where sleek cattle are roaming, a babbling brook, winding under elms and maples, and in the background the glory of the Hudson river scenery, the ever-changing Catskill Mountains. The Indians called them "the Mountains of the Sky," the "On-ti-oras," as sometimes they appear like clouds along the horizon. In the early morning they seem near to us, when the sun is shining brightly; then the forests can be distinctly seen (although the intermediate distance is over ten miles), and the Mountain House, 3,600 feet above the river, looks like a bank of snow. At midday all is changed. The mountains seem to have receded, and are violet in color. Vapory clouds appear actually to rest on the sides and tops of the mountains like patches of cotton. These mists, we are told, indicate rain. At evening all is changed again. The mountains are still further away; they are like shadows. As the god of day disappears they turn from a golden purple to blue, from blue to gray, and the color of ashes in the light of the new moon. At this hour I remember that I am gazing at the dreamland of Rip Van Winkle. Yonder, in the village, is the house where the good natured vagabond dwelt; there he was scolded by his shrewish wife; there he was beloved by the children and the dogs, and from there he started on his famous hunting expedition; passing through these same daisy covered meadows and beautiful woodlands, until he reached yon mountains. Rip had the same idea of peacefulness in connection with these mountains that the famous German novelist Auerbach had when he wrote, "On every height there is repose." Then, as now, there must have been something in the atmosphere prospective of sleep, and the *dulce farniente*, the sweet do-nothing, I can fancy him lying under the hemlocks, his hand on his trusty gun, his dog at his feet, looking down on the twinkling lights of the village, the river of "threaded silver from a thousand brooks," and thinking how pleasant it was to be alone as he sank into the prolonged slumber which has made him the hero of American mythology. So much for romance. The reality is pleasant enough. Besides the charming scenery we have the purest possible atmosphere, pleasant walks, and drives, and dreams undisturbed, until we are awakened by robin redbreast, the meadow lark, and yellow bird in one grand chorus heralding the advent of another day.

A half-mile from the house is a spring strongly impregnated with sulphur. We visit it in the morning and at evening, and can drink cup after cup of this cool medicinal water without the grimace which is inevitable while drinking the spring water at Saratoga.

The Summer residence of Church, the artist, is on the East bank of the Hudson, opposite Catskill. It is an Italian villa, of curious fashion, situated on the brow of a high hill, with extended views in every direction. The outside of the house is painted a pale grey color, and has a frescoed border of leaves and vines. We found Mr. Church sketching from nature, during our recent visit. His studio is at some distance from his house; a very unpretentious affair it is, but with a wealth of natural beauty around it. An immense bloodhound guards this charming place with the rare intelligence for which this breed of dogs are famous, being hospitable to all well dressed visitors and ferocious to tramps.

Cole's "Voyage of Life" was painted in Catskill Village. It was here he gathered inspiration for those famous pictures, and here he resided many years. Lotta, the clever pretty actress is at the present time visiting some friends in Catskill, near the Prospect Park Hotel. Her real name is said to be Crabtree. She is of English birth, and is reported to be engaged to a gentleman of good family in Philadelphia.

**Down the St. Lawrence.**

"One beautiful morning," says a correspondent, Joe and I boarded the white little steamer J. H. Kelly, and began that unrivalled trip down the St. Lawrence. The scenery is beautifully varied from the first turn of the wheels. Residences dot every point and island. Tents, flags and signals are seen on every side. We constantly passed row-boats filled with fishing parties; their gay colors and the streamers from their broad sun hats looking in the distance like a moving bed of flowers. At one pretty island was a party of gentlemen who saluted us with a cannon, and many were the piping cheers of little ones, who were fantastically grouped on the rocks and shore. The Thousand Island House looms up grandly as you approach Alexandria Bay.

Boating and fishing are the great attractions here, but even as a quiet, romantic and healthy resort, Alexandria Bay has no superior, abounding, as it does, in cool, shady walks and rambles among the islands, fresh breezes and delightful scenery. "Old Ward," the skipper of the bay, with his boat like a feather, his tackle faultless, his arm tireless, his experience unlimited, and his brown, hearty, honest face enough to ensure nothing but pleasure, taking us out for a row, Joe said: "Let's go down to the fishing grounds, now." I had nothing in the shape of outer covering, and my hat was an "English Walking," but "All serene," said I, and on we went. We passed the light house and wended our way through narrow channels, weed beds, islands large and small, sheltered bays and open lakes, sometimes trolling, until at dusk we reached the farm house tavern, kept by the French-Canadian, Joe Sinichs and his good wife. A fine supper was served us, of our own catching, and we retired with a bright prospect of to-morrow's troll home.

The scenery on the shores of the St. Lawrence is very smiling and peaceful. Gentle undulations, pretty, light foliage, quiet villages and spear-like poplar trees make up a pleasing panorama. Nothing striking, marvelous or grand meets the eye, nothing sublime or majestic, merely happy, sunlit fields with waving grain, through which some silvery stream hastens to join the placid river, or pleasant forests, giving their spicy odor to the wind.

At last we neared Lachine Rapids a few miles above Montreal. They are the last which are considered of importance on the river. No American is capable of making that dangerous passage in safety, and all boats take on board the old Indian pilot before going down. He is an intelligent and reliable looking old man, and is training his two sons to take his place, after he has made his last trip, and passed the rapids of Lachine safely to return. Reassured by his steadfast look, the passengers again watched eagerly the foam and spray, dashing high over the perilous black rocks before us. An Englishman, turning enthusiastically to Joe, exclaimed, "Is it not beautiful?" "It is, apparently, on the face of it, looking it over with the naked eye, as beautiful as ever a man struck an axe into a tree," replied Oddity, his face as sober as John Bull's was "mixed" in expression. Within ten feet of the ruins of "Greenhalgh," which still lie on the treacherous rock that crushed her, we bounded on, now vaulting almost out of the water, now plunging into whirling depths, until with a shot we glided gracefully again into smooth water and under Victoria Bridge, which is a magnificent structure, twin of Brooklyn's half long. One can hardly realize without having seen it, a bridge which takes thirty acres of paint to cover it once.

The sun was just setting as we first caught sight of Montreal. A dense cloud of smoke, filtered through with rose shade from the ball of fire which slowly sank behind the "Mountain," gave it the fantastic appearance of some dream city, the steeples of its churches, tipped with gold, and the myriad gas jets following in starry lines its noble thoroughfares. Encircled by her line of floating palaces, and those fair ships that speed away to sea, guarded by those large, cut stone buildings, that resemble in their solid masonry and elegance the architecture of European cities, she stands a fitting queen to the majestic river, whose name leaves her feet. Here we take leave of you, rattling away in an omnibus as long as the moral law, to the crowded Ottawa.

## SEASONABLE SPORTS.

### The Late Swimming Contest.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Coyle, the American swimmer in the race with Johnson, remained unconscious until one o'clock this morning. He says he was dragged by brandy which he took. A few minutes before he became exhausted he was feeling splendid, and felt positive he could reach Gloucester. He says if he could have gone twenty minutes longer he would have won the race, as Johnson was a mile and a half behind him, and as he would have soon encountered a strong ebb tide, he would have been compelled to give up. Coyle states his willingness and anxiety to swim the Englishman at any time, either for a distance of five, eight or ten miles. Johnson admits Coyle to be a better swimmer and and capable of beating him.

**The Races at Chicago.**

CHICAGO, July 23.—This was the fourth day of the second July meeting at Dexter Park. The track was in fine condition. The attendance was very large, and the weather pleasant for outdoor sport. Clementine won the closing heat in the race which was postponed yesterday in 2:26. The first race to-day was for the 2:29 class, premium $1,500, divided among four. Little Fred won in three straight heats, Lady Turpin second, York State third, Richard fourth. Time, 2:28, 2:25 and 2:27.

The second race was the free for all class, Goldsmith Maid expected. Medina was withdrawn from this race this afternoon on account of lameness. Purse $3,000, divided Judge Fullerton won the second, third and fifth heats. Lady Maud won the first and American Girl the fourth. The latter was accoled to have taken the third place. This decision caused much dissatisfaction. Time —2:20, 2:21½, 2:22, 2:25 and 2:25.

The next race was running, for a purse of $500, two miles and repeat, three heats. Captain Hutchinson took the first heat in 3:41¾, and the third in 3:46, and Queen-of-Diamonds won the second heat in 3:39¼.

**Base Ball.**

NEW YORK, July 23.—Chicagos, 9; Atlantics, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Athletics, 6; Mutuals, 5.

NEW HAVEN, July 23.—St. Louis Browns, 6; New Havens, 0.

## TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

### A Paper Mill Blown to Atoms—Six Men Killed.

IOWA CITY, IA., July 23.—About nine o'clock last night one of the cooking tanks in Close & Son's paper mill exploded, causing the explosion of four others, and utterly destroying the stock in the stock rooms. The men at work in the destroyed mill (five) were killed—Chiha, the fireman, Gilmore, foreman, and Smaler and Tierney, laborers. Bechtel, a German workman in a flour mill near by, had stepped into the paper mill about a moment before, and was instantly killed. The bodies of Chiha, Bechtel and Gilmore were blown five hundred feet across the street and over the houses, and were recovered. The bodies of Tierney and Smaler were either burned in the ruins or blown into the river. The mill was worth $250,000, and was turning out six tons of brown paper, running twenty-four hours a day, with double sets of hands.

Gilmore's wife, who is on the eve of confinement, is not expected to rally from the shock, and Bechtel's mother is thought to be dying.

**Later.**

Since the last dispatch six men are proved to have been killed, the sixth was a Scotchman named Walter Linton, who was in the "cut straw chamber," over the exploded tank. He was seen to go up with the tank, and over it, to an estimated height of five hundred and twelve feet, and falling, went through the roof of a paint shop seventy yards away from the mill, knocking a hole through the shingles, the inch sheathing beneath, and breaking two rafters. He was found this morning lying on the floor of a room beneath.

The value of the mill was a quarter million dollars. The loss of Mr. Close is about $20,000. The paper machines and pulping engines are not injured. It is decided that it was a chemical explosion. The pressure at the boilers was only fifty pounds, and less at the exploded tanks. The straw is pulped in tanks with lime and acids, and the result of chemical combination must have evolved an explosive force far greater than was possible with a steam pressure of forty pounds.

The dead will be buried at 2 P. M. Sunday. Threeof them were Catholics and three of them Protestants. The priests and pastors have agreed to hold the ceremonies together.

**The Newark (Ohio) Explosion.**

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The *Gazette's* Newark (Ohio) special to-night says that twenty-two persons, of which number sixteen were boys, were badly burned in the explosion mentioned in these dispatches last evening, and twenty-seven persons, of whom eighteen were boys, were slightly burned. Willie Frey, a boy whose hands, head and feet were severely burned, died to-night of his injuries. This is the only death that has occurred. The accident was caused by the too free use of inflammable fluid which was used in saturating the building in testing the fire extinguisher. The fluid ran from the building into the street, where it was accidentally ignited, and the flames spread so rapidly that the crowd were overwhelmed by them.

**Revenue Officers Arrested.**

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—W. Bean, Collector of Internal Revenue, and a Deputy Collector were arrested to-day on an order issued by the Commissioner of the State Court on complaint of one Ferdinand W. Hartman. The Collector had seized a distillery and contents to enforce the payment of an assessment. Among the contents were fourteen barrels of highwines, of which Hartman claims to be owner. The defendants were held in bail in the sum of $7,000 each.

# SECOND EDITION

## Mountain Meadow Massacre.

### Trial of the Murderers.

### Horrible Details of the Cold-Blooded Butchery.

### Piles of Dead Men and Women.

### The Spoils Sent to the Mormon Tithing Houses.

BEAVER, UTAH, July 23.—At two o'clock the first witness was called. Robert Keyes came to Utah on October 2d, 1857, through the Mountain Meadows; saw two piles of bodies, women and children, piled promiscuously, about sixty or seventy, the children from two months to twelve years. The smaller ones were torn by wolves and crows, and some bodies were shot, some had the throat cut, some stabbed, all torn by wolves except one women, a little way off, who appeared as if asleep. There was a ball hole in herleft side. It appeared that the bodies were dead fifteen days. Seven of us saw it. There was a pile of men's bodies further on; did not go to see them; there was no clothing on the bodies except one sock on a man. None were scalped.

Asabel Bennett was called. Was at the Meadows in December, 1857; saw bones there; it was a horrible sight—skeletons of women and children, curls, long tresses, hair dried in blood; children ten to twelve years old; pools of blood; the skulls and flesh dried on; the bodies had been covered up; the wolves evidently dug them up.

Phillip Klingen Smith, a defendant, of San Bernardine, Cala, was called. The prosecution entered a *nolle prosequi* as to himself. He lived at Cedar City in 1856 and from 1852. The Meadows are forty-five miles south of Cedar City on the California road; was at the massacre in September, 1857; heard of the emigrants coming; the people were forbidden to trade with them; had about it; saw a few of them at Cedar; this was Friday, some were, and Higby fined them; they went on; heard rumors of trouble. On Sunday it was the custom to have meetings of the President and Council, Bishop and Council, and High Council. I was a Bishop. The matter came up for discussion as to their destruction between Haight, Higby, Morrill, Allen, Wilson, myself and others. There were some brethren opposed to their destruction. I did. Haight jumped up and broke up the meeting. I asked what would be the consequence of such act. Then Haight got mad. Indians were to destroy them. On Monday Higby, Haight, White and I met on the same subject. Again I opposed their destruction. Haight relented and told White and I to go ahead and tell the people the emigrants should go through safe. We did so. On the road we met John D. Lee, and told him where we were going. He replied: "I have something to say about that matter. We passed the emigrants at Iron Springs next morning. We passed them again as we came back. They had twenty or thirty wagons. There were over one hundred people, o'd men and middle-aged, old women and middle-aged, youths and children. Near home we met Ira Allen. He said the emigrants' doom was sealed, the die was cast for their destruction, that Lee had gone to take men and go out to intercept them. Allen said to go on and counteract what we did. I went home. Three days after Haight sent for me. He said orders came from camp; they didn't get along; they wanted more beef, etc., that had been sent to Parowan and got further orders from Col. W. H. Dame to finish the massacre, to decoy them out, and to spare only small children who could not tell the tale. I went off and met Allen, our first runner, and others. Higby came over and said: "You are ordered out, armed and equipped." So I went. Hopkins, Higby, John Willis and Sam Purdy went along. Went to baggage wagons. We got to Hamblind ranch in the night, three miles from the emigrants. Here we met Lee and others from the general camp, where the largest number of men were. We then found that the emigrants were not all killed. Lee called me out for consultation and told me the situation. The emigrants were strongly fortified, no chance to get them out; that Higby ordered him to decoy them out the best he could; that was agreed to and the command given to J. D. Lee to carry out the whole plan. They went to camp. Lee called all the soldiers into a hollow square and addressed them. They were all white men, about fifty in all. The Indians were in another camp. I saw there Slade and his son, Jim Pearce, probably his sons, too, all those from Cedar. Bill Stewart, Elijah Jacobs, think Dan McFarlane, too; Slade and I were outraged, but we said "What can we do? We can't help ourselves." Just then the order to march was given. We had to go in double file. Higby had command of part of the men. It was the Nauvoo Legion, organized from tens up to hundreds. We marched in sight of the emigrants. Either Bateman or Lee went out with a white flag. A man from the emigrants met them. Lee and the man sat down on the grass and had a talk; don't know what they talked about; Lee went with the man into the entrenchments. After some hours they came out, and the emigrants came up, with the wounded in wagons ahead. Those wounded were those hurt in the three days' previous fight. He said the Mormons and Indians couldn't oust the emigrants. Next came the women, and next the men. As the emigrants came up the men halted, and the women, on foot, children and wounded went on ahead, with John D. Lee. The soldiers all ready. Higby said "Fire!" shoot at the word. When the word "halt" came the soldiers fired. I fired once; don't know if I killed a man; they were not all killed at the first fire; saw the women afterwards, dead, with their throats cut. I saw, as I came up to them, a man kill a young girl. The men were marched in double file first, then thrown into single file, with the soldiers alongside; heard the emigrants congratulating themselves on their safety from the Indians at last. John M. Higby came and ordered my squad to fire. Lee, like the rest, had firearms. No emigrants escaped; saw soldiers on horses to take "on the wing" those who ran; saw a man run; saw Bill Stewart on a horse go after him and kill him; saw one wounded man beg for his life. Higby shot him through. The man said: "I would not do this to you, Higby." He knew him. After I fired was told to gather up the little children as I went; saw a large woman running toward the camp, Mary Aden, my wife's sister-in-law. A soldier shot her in the back; she fell dead. I went on and found the wagons, with the wounded all out on the ground, their throats cut; went on and found the children; I put them on a wagon and took them to Hamlin's house; saw no more soldiers; dispersed at Hamlin's; think I had to leave it; there were many soldiers from counties south, whom I didn't know; next day I and McCurdy and Wells took the children to Cedar City, leaving one at Pinto creek; on the road met a freight train of wagons; men living here in Beaver now were on it. I went to old Mrs. Hopkins and told her I had children. She rustled around and got places for them. I took one girl baby home. My wife suckled it; afterwards gave it to Birkbeck, he having no children. They were well treated. I believe we got good places for them. There were few children.

The question of allowing statements of co-conspirators as to the disposal of the emigrants' property after the massacre was here argued for an hour. The Court held it admissable, on the ground of the case of the people vs. the Trima (California) case. During the argument Sutherland, for the defense, bitterly said it was an attempt to fix the crime on some one else, Lee being only a figure head. Baskin, for the prosecution, replied that he wanted the truth, whoever it implicated, that Sutherland feared his real client would be reached. This created a decided sensation, it being known that Brigham Young was vacant.

Witness resumed. After several days Haight sent me to Iron Springs, where the wagons, cattle and goods of the emigrants were, to get them and put them in the tithing house. I was to brand the cattle, too, found there. John Wrie, Hunter and Allen and I put the goods in the church tithing office cellar. We left the wagons in front of the tithing office. We branded the cattle with the Church brand, a cross. Lee was in the cellar with me and the goods. Haight and Higley told me a council had been held, and Lee departed to go to President Brigham Young and report all the facts of the massacre. Lee went. I followed to attend to a conference on October 6th at Salt Lake City. I met Lee on Salt Lake and asked if he had reported to Brigham Young. He said "Yes, every particular." The same day I, Lee and Charley Hopkins called on Brigham Young. He there, in the presence of them, said: "You have charge of that property in the tithing office. Turn it over to John D. Lee. What you know of this any nothing of it; don't talk of it even among yourselves." Lee took the property, had an auction and sold it off. So Haight and Higley told me. Haight sold part of the cattle to Hooper, Utah's Congressional delegate, afterwards for boots and shoes. There were Indians at the massacre. The hills were pretty full of them. They were deputed to kill the women. Saw one Indian (Myack) cut a little boy's throat; heard no effort to restrain the Indians. Indians were wounded, and three died of wounds. The Indians came back to Cedar, where they lived. One was called Bill and one Tom, both chiefs; saw some emigrants' property with the Indians; saw Lee get dresses and jeans from the tithing office out of the emigrants' plunder. I learned from Allen that Lee was the one to gather up the Indians to attack the emigrants; talked with Lee about it afterward. Lee was Indian agent at Harmony. The agent traded with the tribes and issued goods and rations of the Government to the Indians.

The Court here adjourned. After to-day night sessions will be held. The Court warned the citizens not to speak to the jurors from the street up to the time they were sworn, and declared that he would arrest and punish such offense. During the time Klingen Smith was testifying, giving horrible details of blood, the suspense was terribly painful. Lee's square, hard, low-browed face and neck became fairly purple black, and his wives scarcely breathed, straining forward to catch each syllable. The excitement in town is intense. I am prepared to state that Klingen Smith's story in all material details is the same as Lee's suppressed confession as to the massacre. Klingen Smith's reputation here is that of a man of truth. He could not be impeached save by facts.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### Plimpsoll's Protest to the British House of Commons.

### The Floods in England Spreading.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**Plimpsoll's Protest.**

LONDON, July 23.—The protest placed by Mr. Plimpsoll on the table of the House last night is published. In it Mr. Plimpsoll says: "I protest, in the name of God, against the Premier's shipping bill. Although the bill itself is an atrocious sham, there is enough humanity and knowledge in the House to change it into a good measure."

He denounces the present laws against breach of contract, which leaves sailors who have unknowingly agreed to sail in unseaworthy ships, the alternative of goal or death, and continues: "I charge the Government with willfully playing into the hands of maritime murderers inside and outside of the House to secure a continuance of the present murderous system. I desire to unmask the villains who sit in this House, fit representatives of more numerous villains outside. I demand that the bill be proceeded with. Failing in this, I lay upon the heads of the Premier and his colleagues the blood of all those who perish next winter from preventive causes, and denounce against him and them the wrath of God."

**Cotton Bollworm Ravages.**

The Kalapore cap at Wimbledon was first won by the Canadians, without a contest. The English team did not put in an appearance. Afterwards, upon the arrival of the latter, the Canadians shot a match, with the result already announced.

**The Steamship Abbotsford,**

which went ashore in Cummaes bay, keeled over the next morning, and her stern sank in seven fathoms of water. The vessel is a complete wreck.

**Released on Bail.**

Alexander and William Collie, committed in default of $40,000 bail on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences, have secured the necessary bonds and been released.

**The Canada Copyright Bill.**

LONDON, July 23.—The House of Commons passed the Canada Copyright bill.

**The Shipping Bill.**

The *Central Press*, in its report of the scenes in the House over the shipping bill, says it was remarked in the lobbies that there was much method in Plimpsoll's madness. The outbursts were apparently prearranged. Plimpsoll came to the House with his valise, and was prepared to go to prison. He has been in the library of the Commons to-day, searching for precedents. He persists in his refusal to withdraw his remarks. A tremendous scene is expected when the subject comes up again next Thursday.

**Destructive Flood.**

The waters of the River Nene, at Peterborough, are from fifteen to twenty feet above the ordinary level. The rise was so sudden that bed rooms in buildings along the river were flooded and the sleeping inmates barely escaped with their lives. Four thousand acres of grazing land are flooded between Earith and Denburgh, and 3,000 cattle are deprived of pasturage. The water is three and four feet deep on 4,000 acres of land near Whittlesey.

**Obituary.**

Sir Francis Bond Head, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and well known as an author, is dead.

**The Home Rule Banquet.**

LONDON, July 23.—The Home Rule members of Parliament have abandoned their intention of attending the Home Rule banquet in Dublin on the 4th of August, because Mr. Newdegate's convent bill, which they oppose, is expected to come up in the House of Commons at that time.

**The Channel Tunnel Bill,**

which has already passed the House of Commons, passed its second reading in the House of Lords to-day without opposition.

**The Presbyterian Council.**

LONDON, July 23.—The Constitution adopted by the Presbyterian Council has been made public. The name given the new union is "Alliance of the Reform Church throughout the World." All churches are included which hold to the Presbyterian system and creed. The preamble of the Constitution recites the objects of the alliance, which are to demonstrate the unity of belief among Protestants, organize mission work, promote education and social reforms, and oppose infidelity and religious intolerance.

**GERMANY.**

**Exhibitors at the Philadelphia Centennial.**

BERLIN, July 23.—The list of German exhibitors at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition has been officially closed. The number of those who intend to exhibit in the art department is eight hundred. The large manufactories on the Rhine and in Westphalia and in Saxony will be specially represented. An imperial commission has been appointed to obtain more room for the German department in the exhibition building.

**Submission of Catholic Clergymen.**

BERLIN, July 23.—The Government continues to receive from important members of the Catholic clergy their submission to the law relative to the administration of Church property.

**SPAIN.**

**Religious Toleration.**

MADRID, July 23.—The Constitutional Committee yesterday adopted, by a vote of 22 against 8, an article of the proposed Constitution establishing religious toleration.

**A Ship's Crew Released.**

SANTANDER, July 23.—The Carlists have released the crew of the Spanish steamer Bayones, which was wrecked near Motrico.

**MEXICO.**

**Deaths from Vomito.**

CITY OF MEXICO, July 16.—There were one hundred and ninety-eight deaths in Vera Cruz during the month of June, of which one hundred and twenty-five were from vomito.

## THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 23, 1875.

**Local Observations.**

| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Humidt. | Wind. | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A. M. | 29.851 | 70 | 99 | S. W. | Fair. |
| 2 P. M. | 29.853 | 79 | 61 | N. W. | Fair. |
| 9 P. M. | 29.940 | 69 | 60 | N. | Fair. |

Mean Barometer, 29.869.
Mean Thermometer, 72.
Highest Thermometer, 83.
Lowest Thermometer, 62.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., July 24, 1875.

**Probabilities for To-Day.**

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barmeter, southerly to westerly winds, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, and in the southern portion of the former winds shifting to southeasterly, with possibly light rains.

The Ohio, Cumberland, and Mississippi from Cairo to Vicksbug, will rise.

THURSDAY forenoon, among some little girls playing near Raney, Bonnell & Co's. planing mill, at Youngstown, was Bridget Connelly, between three and four years of age. The child was walking near the mill and fell into a "leak vat," containing about six inches of hot water. She fell upon her side in this water and her flesh was literally cooked before her screams attracted attention. She was first discovered by one of her playmates, and was then on her feet struggling to get out of the vat. Dr. M. S. Clark was summoned to the bedside of the child, but she was so badly burned that he has no hopes of her recovery. The *Register and Tribune* reporter "can find no words to portray the horrible sight of the little girl. The flesh is thoroughly cooked on one side of its body. At farthest, the child can linger in great agony only a few hours."

CHARLIE LEWIS, aged about ten years, was drowned on Sunday evening in the Mahoning river at Alliance, while bathing.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

*Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.*

—An engine on the Delaware division of the Erie railway exploded her boiler on Friday evening, killing Engineer Jefferson Fuller, Fireman Stevenson, and a flagman, name unknown.

—Not a day passes but reports are received of murders in the Cherokee Nation growing out of the contest for principal chief of the nation, which occurs on the first Monday in August.

—A man aged about thirty-five, who registered as W. H. Vandiver, Cincinnati, fell from a fourth story window of the Fountain Hotel in Baltimore on Friday morning

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1875.


## Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY HAWLE.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. MCCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN MCCLELLAND,
AUGUSTUS GECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

BONDS at Frankfort 88¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 23½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

DESPITE the favorable conjectures indulged in, the steamship "Abbotford" yesterday became a complete wreck.

GEN. GARFIELD, who has been unwell for several weeks, has just submitted to a severe surgical operation, which will confine him to his bed, at his house in Washington City, for several weeks.

THE bloody political contest, in the Cherokee Nation, continues, three more deaths being reported. The struggle originated in the effort of two rival factions to elect a chief for the tribe. If the canvass continues very long, they will have no one left to elect.

SECRETARY FISH has intelligence of counterfeiting on a large scale,—a band of counterfeiters in Barcelona, Spain, having prepared $12,000,000 of Bank of England, and Bank of France notes, to be floated on the New York market. The report seems unlikely, but caution may very wisely be observed.

COL. FORNEY, who visited the ex-Empress Eugenie, at Camden House, speaks of her as retaining her beauty and grace of manner, and as deeply interested in the Centennial. She could not promise to send the Prince Imperial over, owing to political possibilities. He may be needed in France at any time.

THE organization of the National Cotton Congress, at White Sulphur Springs, marks the revival of interest in cotton production in this country. The object is to bring the cotton supply under better trade regulations than have heretofore prevailed, and thus to promote the profit of cotton raising. It is a commendable movement, but needs to be wisely managed to be made successful.

AS THE *Post* seems so lively over the political situation, we are moved to inquire what the Democratic party in this State is going to do with Salary-Grab Randall? Rumor has it that he expects an endorsement at the Democratic State Convention, which will help on his chances for the Speakership of the next House. Will the ex-Hon. Mr. Speer move that the claims of Salary-Grab Sam. be endorsed, and will the Convention vote it?

THE Ohio canvass is mixing things in the Democratic party in a very amusing manner. Allen is for inflation, pure and simple. He proposes the utter abandonment of all effort to pay the public debt, principle or interest, in gold, and favors greenbacks *ad libitum*. Pendleton takes middle ground, and favors paying interest in gold, and ultimate resumption. Thurman is credited, as yet, with being a hard money man. Rather jangling music they make.

THE idea that Jesse Pomeroy, the child-murderer, was merely a young brute, whose passion for murder was a form of disease, that therefore he should be treated as a lunatic, and not as a criminal, is rather rudely dispelled by his plan of escape. The cunning displayed, the deliberate and systematic method taken to overcome difficulties, show that he is precocious in crime. The interests and safety of society demand that he be "translated to another sphere."

IT was thought that "Rise up William" Allen would not endorse the inflation feature of the Ohio Platform. He had been a hard money man all his life, and a sense of consistency, it was believed, would induce him at least to evade the paper doctrine. Not he. Whatever the party enunciates he accepts, and so he advocates, with might and main, the new departure. Thurman is yet to be heard from,—and seems to feel keenly the mortifying position in which he is placed.

DONALDSON has, very evidently, finished his career, Lake Michigan being the resting place of his body. Another has been found, willing to follow the same foolhardy career. In our view, the authorities of Chicago should take measures to prevent the sending up of partially inflated balloons, which are quite certain to be carried out on the Lake, and to peril the life of the aeronaut. Either require them to be so inflated that they can be kept in mid-air, or stop the ascensions altogether.

THE Republican canvass was started by a meeting in the Opera House, Erie, the home of Mayor Rawle. Ex-Senator Scott was the leading speaker, and delivered a strong address, dealing with the live issues of the times. Representative Wolfe, of Union county, who received Speaker Patterson's censure last Winter, rather than surrender his manhood, also made a telling address. The vast crowd present, the evident sympathy with the sentiments uttered by the speakers, and the enthusiasm at the close, attested the spirit which will carry the party triumphantly through the present canvass.

THE convenience of the general public, as regards transportation to and from the Centennial Exposition, has occupied the thoughts of the Pennsylvania Railroad officials, and the managers of the Philadelphia street car lines, and it is stated that arrangements are in progress that will admit of 140,000 persons being taken to or from the Exposition in one hour. This will certainly meet any necessary demand. The Pennsylvania Railroad has sixteen tracks centreing at the Exposition, and will run trains to and from New York in two hours. It is proposed to show Europeans who visit us the American railway system in perfection.

IF WE interpret rightly the expression of the bankers, at their session in Saratoga, they propose to redeem their notes in coin, so soon as the Government shall be ready to redeem the legal tenders. Their resolution does not explicitly say this, but if it does not mean it, it is exceedingly impudent. To ask the Government to resume, while the banks do not, is to ask the monopoly of currency issue. This will not be tolerated. The doctrine is, that when we resume at all, we resume all round. If there is the value in specie resumption that is claimed, the short road will be to put these banks to the test. If they with over $460,000,000 of currency can resume, the Government, with less than this amount, can do it. We think the demand to be of the nature of buncombe, and hope Congress will hold this resolution in mind, and clearly provide for the resumption by the banks, when the Government resumes.

THE scene in the British House of Commons, created by Mr. Plimsoll, will be apt to seriously injure the influence of that gentleman. He has, for a number of years, devoted himself with praiseworthy fidelity to the task of securing the safety of merchant vessels at sea. To this end, he had exposed the evils of overloading, and had secured certain reforms. The Merchant Shipping bill, the abandonment of which by the Government occasioned his outburst of excitement, embodied a number of valuable features; but owing to the pressure of time, was put aside. In place of yielding gracefully to the inevitable, and thus gaining in influence and power, he broke forth in a howl that resulted in his being expelled from Parliament during that particular sitting. Thus a man, who really had a worthy reform in hand, frittered away in one angry moment all the influence he possessed. The consecration of one's talents to a single hobby or idea is not, as a rule, the best method of securing success; and the utter abandonment of self-restraint, because a favorite enterprise goes momentarily wrong, is sure to be followed by loss of influence, and probably the defeat of the measure, when care and pertinacity might lead to ultimate success.

THE New York *World*, the ablest Democratic paper in the country, has, for years past, been distinguished for its occasional outbreaks against the vicious propensities of its own party. The wild and reckless inflation movements of its party in Ohio, and the Sam Randallism of the party in this State, have served to call forth from the *World* some plain expressions of late. The *Post*, of this city, has been in the habit of fighting its *confrere*, at such times, with vigor and determination. But the *World* has brought it to its knees, by declaring that if it keeps up its nonsense, it will furnish proof of some pretty stout charges against some of the Democratic leaders in this State and Ohio. The *Post* has put aside its threatening tone, at this, and "fails to understand the motive, unless it be to sow dissension and reap defeat." It innocently inquires, also, "what good is to result, if it succeeds in the proof of its assertions?" The *Post* calls on the press of the State to protest against "giving vitality to long forgotten stories of a personal or private character." In brief, the *Post* does not, and dare not deny the truth of these "stories," but earnestly protests against giving them publicity. Yet really, a far-seeing journal, like the *World*, is doing its party a service by compelling it, by the remembrance of old rascalities, to avoid others, this year and next, that may destroy it in the Presidential struggle.

### BOATING AND SHOOTING.

The two forms of scientific sport, which have grown to be so popular of late, have been unusually prominent this year. The college boat races have been attended with unusual *eclat*, and have been marked by severe efforts for the palm of victory. That rowed at Saratoga embraced boats from a half dozen colleges, and was attended by a vast concourse of spectators. The discipline of the crews, preparatory to the race, had been very severe, but of irregular merit. In some instances constant training for a few weeks, and in others, regular training for a year, were preparatives for the great contest. The unbending rigidity of the discipline enforced was shown in the fact that one of the Princeton crew pulled his oar, while suffering from a felon, until he fainted with exhaustion and pain. With the spirit of rivalry and competition engendered by these races, and their merits as a spectacle for admiring friends, we have nothing special to do. The over-interest manifested in them is the inquiry whether, in the aggregate they are beneficial? Our view is that they are not. There are other forms of exercise that will develop muscle and secure health, and not induce the excesses that attend boating, when it is indulged with a view to competitive races. Carried to a reasonable limit it is, doubtless, a healthful and invigorating exercise.

One of the Yale crew gave as a reason for their defeat that he with others could not afford to train for the race. The year previous they had given so much time to training that they had fallen seriously behind in their studies, and as they were poor, and education meant something to them, they could not afford to take the time necessary to prepare for a successful race. This remark illustrates the essential fact, that proper attention to study necessitates limited devotion to boating. Yet the enthusiasm inspired by these intercollegiate regattas tends to reverse the rule that should obtain, and makes boating to be the primary and study the secondary consideration. Could some plan be developed, whereby a diversity of exercise, adapted to the needs and health of all, could be provided, in quantities consistent with proper attention to study, it would be well. Vassar, the college for girls, in New York, is said to have study and exercise better systematized than it is elsewhere, but this might be done everywhere. Why could not our High School, or University, have each, a Professor of Physical Exercise.

The shooting mania has been fairly inaugurated, by the success of the American team, in Ireland and England. Next year, Europeans will come to our centennial, to shoot in competition with our riflemen, and for the recovery of the several prizes the Americans will bring away. We are disposed to favor this exercise, as one possessed of many advantages. In a country so large and well supplied with game as is ours, the proper use of fire arms is a very desirable accomplishment. In view, also, of the ever existing possibility of war, when skill in marksmanship is a valuable quality; and because of the nerve-training, and the general advantage to the system that attends training to correct marksmanship, the use of the rifle, and the acquisition of skill in its use, are to be commended. It was a feature of hardy frontier life, in the earlier days, that the backwoodsmen were correct shots. This gave them confidence in danger, and the attainment of skill made firm the nerves, and hardened the muscles. The pride felt in the success of one rifle team abroad, will probably give great impetus to the interest felt in a proper training in marksmanship.

The fact that so much popular interest is felt in two forms of sport, each requiring skill and training, proves that there is no necessity for persons desirous of healthful exercise to confine themselves to a single line of training. Indeed, all are not adapted to a given form of physical exercise. While rowing may be good for those who need development in the arms and chest, walking, jumping, and other forms of exercise are adapted to others. But the great objection to the rowing exercise is the tendency to carry it to an unreasonable competitive limit. The race at Saratoga was, in some particulars, of the nature of a gambling match. As many bets and pools for chances were made as usually attend a great horse race. The exercise and effort to develop muscle are well enough, but the wild fervor of the race is another affair. A moderate and reasonable method of securing exercise might certainly be developed, free from the gambling features that now undoubtedly exist.

THE fate of Donaldson is similar to that of Timothy Winchester, who ascended from Norwalk, Ohio, in the summer of 1855, was last seen passing over Vermilion, Erie county, in the direction of Canada, and is supposed to have been lost in Lake Erie, as no tidings of him were ever received.

## BALLOONING.

### The Danger of Balloon Voyages.

The uncertainty as to the fate of Messrs. Donaldson and Grimwood, who recently made a balloon ascension from Chicago, and disppeared over Lake Michigan, has led to the usual newspaper comments on the danger of balloon voyages. The Boston *Traveller* says: "Coolness and experience have often saved the imperilled lives of æronauts, but as the vessel that often goes to the fountain will at last be broken, so to the balloonist who steadily pursues his calling, the time will surely come when skill and courage will be of no avail." The same remark would apply with equal truth to the sailor sea captain "who steadily pursues his calling." The opinion that it is very dangerous to go up in a balloon is one generally entertained by those who have never been in an air ship, but it is not shared by those who have had experience. The dangers to which a balloon *may* be exposed are similar to those which a sailing vessel *may* meet, but with ordinary forethought on the part of balloonist or navigator these dangers may be as readily avoided by the one as by the other. It is dangerous to put a balloon in a gale of wind, just as it is dangerous to hoist sail during a gale; it is dangerous to put up a balloon, when the wind is in such a direction as to carry the balloonist out to sea or over a great lake before there is time to make a landing, just as it is dangerous for a ship to run before the wind toward a "lee shore." An essential difference between ballooning and sailing a ship, and one that tends to *cause* danger to the former is, that the sailing of a ship is no novelty, and her failure to start excites no general disappointment, while sailing a balloon *is* a novelty that attracts a great crowd to see the start, who imagine they have a right to be indignant and angry if the balloon does not ascend in spite of wind and weather. The shipmaster can postpone his voyage for favorable weather; the balloonist feels obliged to take acknowledged risks "to please the crowd." One day last Spring Mr. Donaldson was to have ascended from Boston. The wind was from the west and blowing a gale. It would have carried his balloon over New Jersey and have forced a landing in a few minutes, or have carried him out to sea. Mr. Donaldson said that he could not possibly save his balloon if he went up, but that if the Manager said "go" he would start. The knowledge of water navigation, which would tell the sea captain to hoist sail, told the navigator of the balloon not to leave his anchorage, but the latter was surrounded by a great crowd of expectant men and women, whose behests he was willing to obey at the risk of his life. But these dangers which arise from the senseless bravado occasioned by the *novelty* of balloon voyaging are not dangers necessarily belonging to air navigation. The latter, except to mountebanks, who do foolhardy tricks are very few, and exist chiefly in the imaginations of those not well informed about the matter. Experienced and careful balloonists rarely meet with serious accidents, and if any calamity has happened to Donaldson, a thing we would be very sorry to hear, it is either such as might have happened to any seagoing ship, or else the result of neglect of the teachings of his own experience.—*Phila. Ledger.*

### A FEW MORE FACTS.

Many are the dangers to which æronauts are exposed, but considering the thousands of ascents, the frail materials of which the air-ship is constructed, and the fickleness of the wind, to the full power of which the aerial voyages are exposed, the fatal accidents have not been nearly so numerous as might have been expected. In fact, out of the thousands who have made ascensions not more than twenty-five or thirty have been killed, which is a low death rate. The falls which really occur are often from a great height, and their terrible consequences are sufficient to render them memorable.

The first balloon was sent up by the brothers Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier, June 5, 1783. It was not long before men were found to venture their lives on such a journey into the air; even in the year of its discovery there were several ascents made by different persons, and with safe results. The balloons used were at first the ordinary hot-air Montgolfiers, but a few months were necessary to utilize the hydrogen gas, whose superiority was evident, on account of its great lightness. In 1785 occurred the first fatal accident from the use of a balloon. Two young men attempted to cross from France to England in a hydrogen balloon to which a hot-air balloon was attached. The latch of the latter took fire, both were consumed, and the two men fell on the coast of France and perished.

The most eminent aeronaut was an Englishman named Green. His career extended over thirty-six years, during which time he made 1,400 ascensions; crossing the North Sea three times, and falling into it twice. On one occasion he traveled a distance of five hundred miles in eighteen hours. This was, however, surpassed by Wise and La Mountain's great trip in 1859, when they passed from St. Louis to Henderson, N. Y., a distance of about 1,150 miles, in less than twenty hours, or at an average velocity of a mile per minute. This was, we believe, the longest aerial voyage ever made, while the highest ascent was made by Glaisher and Coxwell, who reached the remarkable elevation of 37,000 feet, or about seven miles above the earth. They were both disabled by the intense cold prevailing at that altitude, lost the use of their limbs, and Coxwell was obliged to pull the valve-string with his teeth, in order to release the gas and return to a warmer region.

A singular fact about aerial voyages is the perfect calm which apparently surrounds the balloon. No matter if it be carried along with a velocity of one hundred miles an hour, there is no resistance; all appears to be still, and only by comparison with terrestrial objects can the traveler perceive his high rate of motion. The danger to which the balloon is exposed from lightning strokes is supposed to be not very great, since it does not communicate with the earth, and there is no special proposition for the electricity to single out as a mark. Should such a calamity occur, it is easy to apprehend what might be its dreadful character and effects. Thus far, balloons have done little save to minister to the curiosity and love of novelty of the populace, and it is not very probable that they will ever serve a much better purpose.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

### THE ALLEGED ELOPEMENT.

#### A Card from the Gentleman in the Case.

We recently published an account of an alleged elopement case in Steubenville, in which it was stated that the young lady was a graduate of the Seminary at that place, and the gentleman who took part in the transaction was a married man. The following card from Mr. J. C. Mann places the matter in quite a different light, and we take pleasure in inserting it, in justice to himself and all concerned:

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, serious charges of a slanderous nature have appeared in the columns of the *Herald* of the 20th inst., assailing my character, in maliciousness, I take the responsibility of meeting all charges contained in the article referred to, as follows:

1st. I never sought to entice my wife from the paternal roof. She married me of her own free will, having satisfied any and all scruples that may have been engendered by a gossiping community, by writing to Wisconsin and Washington City. The one and only marriage that ever held me in bonds, I freed myself from as any honorable man would have done under the circumstances. These facts the court document now in my possession will establish beyond a doubt, copies of which I am willing to exhibit free of charge to any who may desire to gratify curiosity.

2nd. As regards my name, the alias, &c., I am in possession of my mother's marriage certificate, proving me entitled to my name, and will furnish any one who may desire it the address of my father's people, who reside in New York, also of the Swortouts, who are my kin, one of whom married my mother's only sister, of this city, Mrs. Julia A. Swortouts, well known and highly respected.

3d. As regards my social standing, this I pay for what I get, and work hard for the wherewithal to pay, and feel perfectly competent to support the woman who has linked her fate with mine.

J. C. MANN.

### A Bet That Was Never Paid.

At the late Commencement at Bowdoin College, Commodore Bridge read an original document signed by Hawthorne and Cilley, of the original class of 1825. Outside was this inscription:

Mr. Horatius Bridge is requested to take charge of this, and not open it until Nov. 14, 1836, unless by the wish of both the undersigned.

[Signed.] NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE,
JONATHAN CILLEY.

Dated Nov. 14, 1824.

Within was written:

If Nathaniel Hawthorne is neither married nor a widower in 1836, I pledge my honor to pay him a barrel of the best old Madeira wine. Witness my hand and seal. JONATHAN CILLEY.

If I am, in 1836, either married or a widower, I pledge my honor to pay Jonathan Cilley a barrel of the best old Madeira wine. Witness my hand and seal.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

Nov. 14, 1824.

To be delivered to Horatius Bridge, and, if living, he shall, in 1836, transmit intelligence to the loser, and the bet shall be paid within a week. N. H. and J. C.

In 1836 Mr. Bridge opened the letter, and Cilley was making arrangements to pay the wager, when his sudden death occurred.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

THE New Orleans *Times* echoes and applauds Gen. Preston's speech, being the first paper of any consequence, North or South, that has openly done so.

JUDGE NYE, of Alameda county, Cal., has decided that in future he will not naturalize any person who has not read or heard read the Constitution he swears to support. This causes a good deal of cavilling.

THE Doylestown *Democrat* regards ex-Governor Joel Parker, of New Jersey, as just the man for the Democrats to nominate for the Presidency. That journal does not believe there is a man in the Democratic ranks who would make a stronger candidate.

WHEN Thurman ran for Governor in Ohio he received 240,000 votes, and was beaten. William Allen subsequently received 214,000 votes, and was elected. His election has been often referred to as evidence of great Democratic gains.—*New Orleans Republican.*

THE work of President-making goes on actively in various quarters. The Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald*, a Democratic paper, has come to the conclusion that the nomination from its own party is pretty sure to fall in the "quadruplet" of Thurman, Hendricks, Bayard, and Tilden, with "Hendricks' chances much the best."

THE opposition in California has been placed on the defensive. Senator Sargent and Secretary Gorham are the leading Republican speakers, and have succeeded in reviving the old-time enthusiasm of the party. California will set the example of a Republican victory in September, to be followed by Ohio and Pennsylvania in October and November.

THERE is no use talking. Mr. Tilden can never be President of these United States. We tried the experiment of electing a bachelor once, and he turned out such a miserable old skeezix of a President that it ended the business forever. We refer, of course, to "ould Jamy Buchanegan," the first and last of the line of chief magistrates unacquainted with the holy bonds of matrimony, the loves of one's own babies, the conjugal delights, and all those things. Tilden will not do.—*N. Y. World.*

IT is fifty-three years ago, Governor Allen says, since a barefooted boy, "less than sixteen years of age," whose toe-nails had scraped the snows and been scathed by the flints of the craggy Alleghenies, passed from the sacred land consecrated to slavery, across the Ohio, and planted his weather-beaten and war-worn feet upon the sylvan soil of Ohio. That barefooted boy is now the Governor of the proud and plethoric State, and less than sixty-nine years of age.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

IT is charged by the Springfield *Republican* that the Catholic priests of Lowell not only knew that there was an arrangement to mob the Orangemen at Lawrence, but that they made no effort whatever to prevent the outrage, when to have prevented it would have been one of the easiest things in the world. If this is true, it is a delightful commentary on the vehement declarations of good will and honesty now being put forth by the authorities of that Church in States (Ohio, for instance) where political control has been sought on their behalf.

ELECTIONS occur this year in the following order: Kentucky, Monday, August 2; California, Wednesday, September; Arkansas, Monday, September 6; Maine, Monday, September 13; Iowa, Tuesday, October 12; Ohio, Tuesday, October 12; Virginia, Tuesday, November 2; Kansas, Tuesday, November 2; Maryland, Tuesday, November 2; Massachusetts, Tuesday, November 2; Mississippi, Tuesday, November 2; Minnesota, Tuesday, November 2; Missouri, Tuesday, November 2; New York, Tuesday, November 2; New Jersey, Tuesday, November 2; Pennsylvania, Tuesday, November 2; Texas, Tuesday, December 7.

## PERSONAL.

MOODY AND SANKEY leave Liverpool for New York on August 4.

DONALDSON, the lost balloonist, has two children living in Rochester.

GEN. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN is now in Switzerland, and will soon return to this country.

CONGRESSMAN JONES is the richest man in New Hampshire, and pays a tax three times as large as that of any other man in Portsmouth.

IF more young men had sense enough to marry washerwomen, there would be less talk about inability to support families on $1,200 a year.

THE late Henry W. Moiser, of Brooklyn, bequeathed $10,000 to be invested, and the income from it to be used for printing books and tracts teaching the religion of the denomination of Friends. The gift has been accepted.

MR. LISTAR, one of the wealthiest manufacturers of England, spent many years and over a million of money in search of a way to utilize rags. He finally succeeded, and is now reaping his reward, employing 4,000 workmen in a factory that cost $3,000,000.

CAPT. COOK, of the Yale University crew, states that his crew made before the race, in still water, twenty seconds better time than the winning crew. They were rowing at the time in the shell made in New Haven, with which Capt. Cook expresses his entire satisfaction.

THE husband of Mrs. Ann Wilton, of we won't specify where in Illinois, begs for a divorce on the ground that when he first made her a proposition of marriage he thought her bewitching, while in conjunction he found that Ann was a very definite article, resolved to make a but of him on all occasions.

A LETTER from Miss Susan B. Anthony, at Leavenworth, states that there is no hope of the recovery of her brother, Colonel D. B. Anthony, who was shot by Embry some months since. His life has been prolonged thus far by a maintenance of perfect quiet, but any movement of his head may cause death by a reopening of the wound. Miss Anthony is editing her brother's paper, the *Times*.

PROF. KING, the æronaut, of Cleveland, has been engaged by Barnum to take the place of Donaldson and make ascensions in connection with his big show. This looks as if even Barnum had given up all hope of ever seeing again the two men who sailed away that dark afternoon through the clouds to the Unknown. Prof. King yesterday made his first ascension under the arrangement, at St. Louis, accompanied by representatives of the press.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ALL the clock makers in Connecticut have agreed to suspend operations for four weeks.

A SOUTHERN journal says: "We have several million acres of prime lands untouched yet."

THE strike of the weavers at Brunn, Austria, has ended in a compromise with the employers.

BERNARD SAILER and his young son were drowned on Thursday in Irondequoit Bay, N. Y., by the upsetting of a boat.

MR. J. MURRAY, while pitching hay at Rising Sun, Indiana, pitched out $2,520 in greenbacks that some one had concealed.

HUGH DONAHUE completed, at Mystic Park, Boston, on Thursday night, the task of walking 1,100 miles in 1,100 consecutive hours. He was in good condition at the close.

THE ship Lahone, from New Orleans for New York, reports that on July 16th, six miles south of Frying Pan shoals, lightship, she saw the three mast-heads of a large steamer sunk.

A CAR on an incline at the coal mines at Ashland, Ky., on Thursday, broke loose and ran off the track into a house occupied by a family named Clayton, killing a woman and a boy ten years old.

THE Mennonites settled in the northwest of Canada have met with disheartening failures. Their crops have been more than half destroyed by the grasshoppers, and a good deal of destitution is the result.

A LUCRATIVE opening for young ladies has been made by the decision of an Indiana court that the fact of a girl being engaged to several gentlemen at one time is no bar to her suing each of them for breach of promise.

THE woman who was assaulted on the tug-boat M.ke Norton, in New York, Tuesday night, is not the wife of Col. Merritt, of the United States army, as she claimed to be. She is a native of Ludlow, Mass., and is well known to the police.

SECRETARY FISH has informed Mayor Wickham, of New York, that an association of counterfeiters, with headquarters at Barcelona, are preparing to issue in that city $12,000,000 of counterfeit notes of the Bank of England and the Bank of France.

CHARLES DERHAM, a book-keeper in the employ of Wm. Glenning & Co., of Cincinnati, was brought before a magistrate on Thursday, charged with embezzling some $2,000, which was made up of a series of small peculations extending over a year or eighteen months.

THE steamship City of Limerick has been secured to take the place of the Abottsford, lost on the coast of Wales, and will sail from Liverpool on next Wednesday. By this arrangement the sailing of the American Line will proceed without interruption. The Abottsford was fully insured in Great Britain and France, and her freight in this country and Europe. Her cargo was a large one.

A ST. LOUIS paper gives an account of a desperate affray between the political factions of the Cherokee Indian Nation, at Skin Bayou, twelve miles from Ft. Smith, Arkansas, on the 18th instant, in which three men, Sylvester King, William Sanders and Joseph Coody were killed. Seven men emptied double-barreled shot guns into Coody. At last accounts the rival factions, numbering about thirty-one on each side, had gathered at the scene of the difficulty, and some firing had taken place, but with what result is not known.

THE examination of T. A. Edmunds and Andrew J. Cochran, charged with being concerned in the attempted robbery of the Adams' Express car, and the killing of Engineer Eames, at Long Point, on the Vandalia Railroad, two weeks ago, took place at Greenup, Ill., on Thursday, and after considerable testimony had been taken and an argument made by counsel, Justice McConnat committed both the prisoners without bail.

## THE COFFEE TRADE.

### Some Interesting Facts in Regard to It.

On various accounts the coffee trade of the United States for several years past has presented features of peculiar interest. It forms an important part of commerce and employs a large capital. A late number of the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* publishes some facts in regard to it which our readers will find worthy of note. It states that "in Brazil the yield ranges from 1,200,000 to as high as 3,000,000 bags in the Rio Janeiro region, and from 300,000 bags to 800,000 bags in the Santos district. The crops from other sources of supply annually reach from 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 bags. It may be stated that probably no crop known to commerce is more subject to wide variations in the extent of yield, through the adverse or favorable influence of the weather, than that of coffee, and this fact gives rise to periodical speculations, frequently of considerable magnitude.

The consumption of coffee in Europe and the United States annually reaches nearly or quite 400,000 tons. Of this large quantity, the United States takes very nearly 100,000 tons, varying according to the magnitude of the crops. It is a rather curious fact, however, that not since coffee became a part of American trade has the consumption in the United States equaled that of 1858, in which year it appears the markets on the Atlantic coast absorbed 112,167 tons.

As intimated, the most of the coffee trade of the United States is with Brazil, fully one-half the average crop of which is taken for American markets, and in some years, when the yield diminishes considerably, almost the entire crop finds its way to New York, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, Richmond, Galveston, Savannah, Mobile and Charleston as the first distributing markets of the United States. It appears from statistics just published by Messrs. Small & Co., of New Orleans, that the sales of Brazil coffee during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1875, were 1,791,966 bags, of which 874,122 bags were at New York, 559,373 bags at Baltimore, 200,536 bags at New Orleans, 49,490 bags at Mobile, 35,081 bags at Galveston, 22,117 bags at Savannah, 21,146 bags at Boston, 15,593 bags at Richmond. The importations during the period mentioned were 860,301 bags at New York, 553,558 bags at Baltimore, 200,536 bags at New Orleans, 49,450 bags at Mobile, 37,081 bags at Galveston, and the usual proportion at other markets, the total reaching 1,764,992 bags. This quantity is 434,445 bags in excess of the corresponding period ending July 1, 1874, during which the importations were 1,330,547 bags, and is also larger than for the same period of 1872-73, during which only 1,294,700 bags were received at the various Atlantic and Gulf ports. The receipts from Brazil have been quite large since the beginning of this year, and it is principally owing to this fact that the exhibit for the crop year ending July 1 shows the important increase."


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No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
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Solicitor—John H. Ralley.


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NEW PATENT CAR FOR INCLINED PLANES successfully arranged to carry PASSENGER AND VEHICLES at the same time. Descriptive circular sent on application. Address,
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Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. asp:p57

NOTICE.
The Improvement of Butler St.
from Forty-ninth street to the east end of the bridge, near McMahon's refinery, having been completed, the Assessment Plan will be on exhibition in the office of Esquire Leonhaeuser, Butler street, near Fifty-ninth street, JULY 26, 1875, and will remain there for the correction of errors until the 21st day of August. The first installment of the assessment will be due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer, October 1, 1875.
A. LYONS,
JOSEPH ERNY,
GEORGE RENDEL,
WILLIAM SMITH,
RICHARD E. BREED,
Commissioners.
Pittsburgh, July 12, 1875. 55:tt

BOOKS OF EASY MUSIC!!
Collections of Easy, Brilliant, Popular airs, that every one can play, and no one can help liking.
MUSICAL GARLAND.
$2.50. Violin and Piano Duets.
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$1.50. Airs for Flute.
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$1.00. Quartets for 1st and 2d Violin, Cornet or Clarionet and Bass.
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For Piano, for Reed Organ, for Violin. Each $1.00.
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Each 75 cts. For Piano, Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Cornet, French Accordeon, German Accordeon, Fife, Flute, Flageolet, Clarionet.
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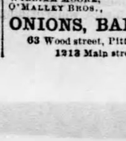
We, the undersigned, comprising *all the wholesale Butchers of Chicago*, are using the Improved HOWE STANDARD SCALES, and after using Fairbanks' and other Scales, we find that the improvements in the HOWE Scale render it the *best*.
We use a scale *severely*, and find the HOWE to be *the strongest*.
We weigh out each day over *thirty thousand dollars worth of meat*, to the retail markets, in various quantities, and require our *large scales to weigh small fractions of a pound*.
This merit we have found is *alone* possessed by the IMPROVED HOWE and is maintained after the most severe and longest tests, being attributable to the patent chilled iron balls between the platform and knife edges, on which all friction is received, thus preserving the fine edge of the pivots on which the correct and delicate action of a scale depends.
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AT 12½ CENTS, GREAT VARIETY OF
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We are now offering most decided bargains in new lots of all quantities of
Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
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**DAILY GAZETTE.**


## FINANCIAL.

### Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 23, 1875.

A favorable, but not active, monetary market exists just at present. The banks have a fair demand for loans, but are quite careful in the selection of paper on which to grant loans. The spirit pervading business circles has changed from despondency to a measure of hopefulness, and thus, while it cannot be rationally accounted far, forms a very important element in business life. It stimulates, for the time being, business energy, and serves to carry forward a better state of feeling in the banks. Yet so far as immediate activity is concerned, a midsummer quiet has settled down. The demand, while fair, and business, while hopeful, not being at all equal to active times.

The real estate market is more quiet than it has been, in and around this city, for years. The demand is extremely limited, and this at very low rates. Sales are frequently of the nature of forced sales, the holders finding it necessary to realize, and making the best terms, privately, they can. The renting season, which usually extends through the entire summer, is dull. In many instances families have joined in one house, and the demand thus has fallen off.

The action of a national bank, not long ago, in transferring a large part of its capital to its surplus accounts, has called attention to the taxation of banking capital. There was no disguise in the motive of the transfer was to avoid taxation, nationa', State, county, city, and town. A somewhat similar course is being pursued by many other banks in adding heavily to their surplus. This surplus is in reality capital. It is immediately visible in the value of the shares of the banks. It is used as capital. It has all the attributes, functions, profitableness of capital. It has not its burdens. It is capital put under another name, in order to escape taxation. It is true that the bans pay heavy taxes. But some of them are resisting the payment of local taxes, and their general condition is shown by their semi-annual dividends to be profitable, for all the taxes they have to bear. It is hardly likely that much attention would be attracted to the building up of surplus alone, but, if the practice of converting capital into surplus for the open purpose of evading obligations to the Government by a mere shuffle of name is to extend, the Legislature of the State will be likely to step in to interfere. By Sec. 95 of the National Banking act, the National Banks are placed in the same relations to the local State authorities as regards taxation as any other property-holders.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1875.

Gold opened at 112⅝, declined to 111⅞, and recovered to 112⅝ at the close. The borrowing rates were 1a3. Loans were also made flat and at 2 for carrying. The early decline was caused by a belief in a rumor that some of the syndicate bankers were selling bills on account of some operations of Secretary Bristow under the specie payment act, and the late recovery was produced by a reaction in wheat today at Chicago and a further advance in breadstuffs at Liverpool. It is supposed this will stimulate shipments again. The advance was also assisted by a large increase in dry goods imports. The efforts of the clique to advance gold late in the day were assisted by a dispatch saying that the Washington *Republican* publishes this morning a long double leaded leading editorial in favor of Cuban independence and the necessity of this Government doing something to stop the prolonged contest with Spain.

Governments are steadier. Railroad bonds are quiet and firm. State securities are quiet.

The reaction in wheat at New York and Chicago to-day had a tendency in late dealings to weaken slightly share speculation and produce a firmer feeling in gold and exchange. The movement in breadstuffs has already caused a marked improvement in the earnings of western roads. It is reported that the St. Paul road shows an increase for the third week in July of $30,000, and the Northwest about $60,000 for the same time. The earnings of the Union Pacific continue large and are on the increase. The Treasurer of the Chicago & Northwest Railroad, in a circular referring to the new seven per cent. gold bonds of the company, states that the earnings of the company, after liquidating all expenses, including interest on all bonds, amounted to $1,366,000 for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1875.

Stocks declined ¼ to ¾ per cent. in early dealings, but at the first call became firm, and later advanced ¼ to 1 per cent. At the second call the market was quiet and firm. Stocks at the close were quiet and generally steady at the afternoon decline, which was ½@¾ per cent., except in the case of Michigan Central, which stock was down 1½ per cent. Northwest went off from 41½ to 41¼, and closed at 41⅜. St. Paul declined from 37 to 36¾, and closed at 36¾. Lake Shore was firm at 61@61¼, and Union Pacific at 74½@74¾. Western Union advanced to 81¼ and closed at 80¾. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph advanced from 21¼ to 22. Pacific Mail advanced to 39, and afterwards reacted to 38¾. Wabash declined from ⅞ to 6½, and Mariposa recovered from 9¼ to 10¼. The other changes were slight.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 65,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 17,000 Western Union, 8,000 Northwest, 5,000 St. Paul, and 12,000 Lake Shore.

*Governments.*—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 119¾; 5-20s of '62, 113½; do '64, 115½; do '65, 117⅝; do '65 new, 116½; do '67, 118½; do '68, 118½; 10-40s, 115¾; new 5s, 113½; Currency 6s, 121.

*State Bonds.*—Missouri 6s, 101; Tennessee, old, 50; do new, 50; Virginia, new, 33; do old, 33.

*Stocks.*—Western Union Telegraph Company, 80½; Pacific Mail, 38¾; Adams Express, 100; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 82; American Express, 56½; United States Express, 49½; New York Central, 104; Erie, 14½; do preferred, 29; Harlem, 134½; do preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 67½; Union Pacific, 74½; Lake Shore, 61; Illinois Central, 98; Pittsburgh, 91; Northwestern common, 41½; do preferred, 54½, New Jersey Central, 112; Rock Island, 103½; St. Paul, 36¾; do preferred, 59½; Wabash, 6½; do preferred, 17; Ft. Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 8; do preferred, 18; Chicago & Alton, 102½; do preferred 106½; Ohio & Mississippi, 23½; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington & Quincy, 49; Hannibal & St. Jo, 25; Delaware & Lackawanna, 121½; Atlantic & Pacific, 22; Central Pacific, 102½; Union, 102½.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Ophir, 49½; Mexican, 19½; Gould & Curry, 15½; Best & Belcher, 24½; Savage, 13½; Challar, 77; Hale & Norcross, 21½; Crownpoint, 20½; Yellow Jacket, 86½; Imperial, 10; Kentuck, 14½; Alpha, 19½; Belcher, 28½; Confidence, 24½; Consolidated Virginia, 320; Sierre Nevada, 15½; Seg. Belcher, 9¼; California, 60½; Bullion, 47½; Overman, 68½; Julia, 17; Justice, 135.

LONDON, July 23—5 P. M.—Consols, 94 7-16; 5-20's of '65, 107½; do '67, 108; 10-40's, 105½; new 5's, 103½; New York Central, 93; Erie, 13; do preferred, 26.

PARIS, July 23.—Rentes, 65f. 85c.

FRANKFORT, July 23.—U. S. 5-20's of '62, 98¾.

### Chicago Broom Corn Market.

Manufacturers are buying from hand to mouth, and trade in the aggregate is about as good as dealers expect at this time in the season. Eastern parties are buying more, as is attested by the larger shipments of the past few days. The weakness observed a few days ago has given place to firmness in consequence of the reception of news from the Burlington and Illinois Central Railroad districts to the effect that the crop in those sections has been seriously damaged by wet weather. In some fields it has been found to be impossible to cultivate the corn, and the weeds have got the start so that it is feared there will be a large falling off in the yield. We quote: Good to choice hurl, 12¼a13½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl brown, 11¼a12c; fair to good do, 10¼a11c; inferior brush, 8½a9½c; crooked, 6½a8 cents.

### Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—Flour quiet at $7.50. Wheat, Corn and Oats dull, but unchanged. Lard firm at 14½@14¾c. Bacon in demand light, but holders firm at 9½, 12½@13¼c.

## COMMERCIAL.

### Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 23, 1875.

While general business is not active, nor is it to be expected at this particular time, there is a decidedly better feeling in regard to the future, and the indications generally point to a good healthy fall trade. Our merchants and manufacturers generally are in better spirits than they were a month ago, and there is no mistaking the fact that the general outlook is more encouraging.

APPLES—New crop continue to come forward freely, and are selling at from $3,50a5 per bbl., according to quality and condition.

BERRIES—Sales of Blackberries at 12a a15c per quart; Raspberries, 15a20; Whortleberries, $1,25a1,50 per pail.

BUTTER—There was an active demand and very limited supply to-day; prime to choice solid packed, 21a23, and some dealers thought if they would have had no difficuty in obtaining 25 for strictly choice, if they had had any.

BEANS—In light stock, and the market may be quoted steady at $1,90a2 per bush.

CHEESE—There is a steady demand, but no change in prices; 11a11¾ for prime Ohio Factory, in a jobbing way.

EGGS—With increased receipts, the market was weaker to-day, and we reduce our quotations to 18a19.

FRUITS—Are coming in more freely, but prices continue to rule high. Peaches, $3a 3,50 per bushel; Plums, $5a6; California do, $5. Watermelons, $20a30 per 100, according to size and quality.

FLOUR—We have to report a continued strong market and with an increased demand and diminished receipts, prices are still tending upward. We again advance our quotations on Spring wheat flours to $6,75a7,25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; winters, $6,75a7 for red, and $7,25a7,50 for amber and white. There has been an advance of one dollar per bbl. within the past few weeks. Rye Four, $6 a6,25.

GROCERIES—Trade continues fairly active, but the markets are devoid of any new or important features worthy of special notice, prices being unchanged. Sugars, and with a light stock and refiners sold ahead of their production, prices are firm but unchanged. Coffee is also strong, but trade is only fair, as the consumption is always light during the heated term.

| SUGARS. | |
|---|---|
| Crushed.....12 | Standard B.....10¾ |
| Granulated.....11¾ | Ex C Standard10¾ |
| Powdered.....12 | Demarara ....9¾@10¾ |
| Standard A...11 | Cuba Rio.....9¾@ 9¾ |
| N. O. Sugar..8¾@ 9¾ | Refined Yellows9¾@10 |
| COFFEES. | |
| Rio Good.....21 @22 | Roasted loose..28 |
| Rio Prime....24 @25 | Rio, Java, Dipped.40 |
| Rio Fancy....25 @24 | Rio, Java, loose.38½ |
| R. Rio, lb pkgs 28 | |
| RICE. | |
| Rangoon, per lb..7¾@8 | Patna, per lb.....7¾@8 |
| Carolina, per lb..8¾@9 | |
| MOLASSES. | |
| Porto Rico.....50@55 | New Orleans.. 75@80 |
| Demarara .... 50@55 | |

GRAIN—The Wheat market continues very much excited, and prices are still tending upward, there is none arriving and none selling, hence it is difficult to give quotations, but it cannot be laid down here from Ohio under $1,43a1,45 for No. 1 red, and it is doubtful whether it could be sold at quoted rates. The Oat market continues dull, the demand is mainly for small lots to supply immediate necessities, but prices are still maintained; 37a38 for mixed and 39a40 for white, free in elevator—sale of one car white, on track, at 38½c. Corn continues in light supply, but the inquiry is meagre, and prices remain unchanged; 75a78 for fair mixed to prime white. Rye is scarce, and there is some inquiry for it; quotable at $1,12a1,15.

HAY—The market for baled is reported firmer, but prices remain about as last quoted, ranging from $18a21 per ton.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—The receipts of Potatoes have been comparatively light for some time past, but the market is well stocked, and prices are no better; $2 per bbl. Tomatoes drooping; $1,50a2 per bu. Cabbages, $2a2,50 per bbl. Onions, $3 as per bbl.

PROVISIONS—The market for the hog product continues fairly active; some dealers report that they have about all they can do, but there has been no change in prices. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Hams—Extra S. C. | Lard-Prime Leaf in |
| Hams, 10 lbs.....13¾ | tierces, ¶ lb.....14 |
| Shoulders, Ex S. C. 11 | Do., half barrels,.. 14¾ |
| Hams Sugar C. 13¾ | Do., 10 lb tins.... 15¾ |
| Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old.... 15¾ | mer use in tierces 14¾ |
| Beef Tongues Sugar | Do., in ¼ bbls..... 15 |
| Cured, ¶ doz.....$6 50 | Do., in ½ bbls..... 15¾ |
| Bacon Shoulders... 9¾ | Do., 3 lb caddies.... 17¾ |
| Clear Ribs.....13¾ | Do., 5 lb do..... 17¾ |
| Clear Sides.....13¾ | Do., 5 lb do..... 17¾ |
| Mess Pork, ¶ bbl. $21,00 | Do., 6 lb do..... 17¾ |
| Miner's Lard Oil.... | Do., 10 lb do..... 17¾ |
| Lard Oil..... 1.12 | Cheese.....11 |
| Family Pork, 24 pieces in bbl, 200 lbs,.....$20.50 | |
| Short Mess Pork, 40 pieces to bbl, 200 lbs,.....20.00 | |

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 45a55c per pair.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2¼a3.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed, $2,90a3.

### PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 23, 1875.

Trade in this important staple continues very dull and unsatisfactory, and while operators are still hopeful of an early change for the better, the outlook is not very encouraging. Crude unchanged as compared with yesterday; immediate shipment, $1,02¼ per bbl. Refined dull and weak, in sympathy with gold; Philadelphia delivery, 10½; Baltimore, ditto, 10¾, equal to 8⅝ on Connellsville cars here.

Oil Barrels unchanged; countries, $1,15 a1,25; city make, $1,28a1,35; according to size and quality.

The capacity of vessels on berth loading in New York on the 20th was 86,450 bbls and 70,000 cases, amount on board, 39,000 bbls. and 32,000 cases; required to fill, 47,450 bbls, and 38,000 cases, Capacity of vessels loading in Philadelphia on 19th was 94,600 bbls and 61,800 cases; amount on board, 20,000 bbls. and 15,700 cases; required to fill, 74,600 bbls. and 46,100 cases. Stock on hand July 17th, about 49,000 bbls. At Baltimore there was, on July 17th, a capacity on berth of 44,600 bbls. refined oil, and 30,000 bbls. on board, leaving 37,900 bbls. to fill.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| J. Bushnell..... | Standard O W.... | 1,338 |
| J. J. Fisher..... | Vesta O W..... | 1,000 |
| B. S. Duncan..... | American O W.... | 882 |
| J. Bushnell..... | Lilly O W..... | 948 |
| R. P. Crawford..... | Alladin O W.... | 477 |
| B. S. Duncan..... | Penn O W..... | 481 |
| H. W. McKelvy..... | Citizens O W.... | 161 |
| J. Bushnell..... | Grays oil W..... | 148 |
| N. W. Stevenson..... | Peerless O W.... | 80 |
| H. W. McKelvy..... | Vesta O W..... | 74 |
| Total..... | | 5,598 |

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA ALLEGHENY V. R. R.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Standard Oil Co..... | Wrd'n, F. & Co. | 1,192 |
| Livingston Bros..... | do do | 750 |
| National O. W..... | do do | 328 |
| Lockhart & Frew..... | do do | 308 |
| J. A. McKee & Sons.... | Jno. P. Logan... | 278 |
| King & Goodwin..... | Pohl, Neuhoff & Co. | 100 |
| Cent'l Oil Ref'g Co.... | Cent'l Oil Ref Co. | 52 |
| H. S. A. Stewart..... | do do | 105 |
| Citizens Oil Ref. Co.... | Cit. Oil Ref. Co.. | 287 |
| Total..... | | 3,980 |

All to Philadelphia.

### British Trade Returns for June.

The British Board of Trade returns for last month show to a certain extent some of the effects of the late mercantile failures, but considering the general complaints emanating from the manufacturing districts of slackness of trade, are by no means so unfavorable as might have been anticipated. It is true the value of both imports and exports has declined in comparison with the totals of June last year, but as the greater part of this can be set down as due to lower prices current, and as the quantities, with a few notable exceptions, have increased, it is apparent that trade has not been materially checked if the figures to the full extent can be taken to represent bona fide transactions. In the export of cotton-piece goods the decrease, amounting on the total to 15½ per cent. in the quantity, is entirely due to the falling off in the shipments to India. The decline in the price of both coal and pig iron is having a beneficial effect on the foreign demand for both these products, as in the case of the former the augmentation in the quantity exported is 31½ per cent. and in the latter 80 per cent., and the increase is in both instances pretty equally distributed over all countries.

In all descriptions of manufactured iron, except rails, there has been a fair advance on the corresponding totals in the two previous years and the demand for Russia, which fell off so much at this time last year, appears to be again reviving. In textile fabrics other than cotton and silk there is no diminution, while in linen, jute, silk and woolen yarns there have been increased exports, chiefly to Germany and Holland, and generally throughout the accounts of shipments to these countries show an improvement. The chief feature in the imports has been a heavy decline in cotton from India, and an augmentation of nearly one million and a quarter in wool from Australia, and total arrivals of this article during June were about 40 per cent. in excess of last year, and nearly double those of 1873. In cereals no alteration of importance is observable in the quantities imported from those of last year, but in the first six months the value has declined over three millions, which represents the saving to the country from the abundant harvest of last autumn.

### The Highwinds Trade.

[F. O. Boyd & Co.'s (New York) Circular, July 17.]

Our highwine market for the week closing to-day has been firm, with a rather better demand and a decided falling off in the receipts.

On the 12th the market opened with sales of 450 barrels at $1,22 per gallon, and closes to-day firm at $1,22.

The stock of highwines in the West has been considerably reduced during the week, and we now estimate the entire stock in the country at something under 30,000 barrels. The production remains the same as last reported.

Alcohol, tax paid, has been firm, with demand in excess of supply. We quote it from $2,30a2,31 per gallon.

Alcohol for export remains entirely nominal at 87a88c per gallon. No sales to report. Receipts of highwines and alcohol, 800 barrels; sales of highwines and alcohol, 1,000 barrels. Stock on hand about 3,000 barrels.

## THE IRON TRADE.

### Pittsburgh.

PIG IRON.—The market for pig iron continues quiet, as it usually is at this particular time, and devoid of any new or important features to which reference has not previously been made. The demand continues light, confined almost entirely to supplying immediate wants, and while the general tone of the market is toward increased firmness; there has been no change whatever in prices since the date of our last weekly review. The stock of mill iron is gradually being reduced both in first and second hands; the consumption is still in excess of the production, and producers generally are not disposed to sell at current rates. Foundry irons continue dull but unchanged.

Following sales were reported:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 140 tons Grey Forge..... | $23 00 | cash. |
| 150 tons White..... | priv. terms. | |
| 250 tons Grey Forge..... | 24 00 | 4 mos |
| 10 tons No. 2 Foundry..... | 25 00 | 4 mos |
| 10 tons No. 2 Foundry..... | 24 50 | 4 mos |
| 100 tons No. 2 Foundry..... | 26 00 | 5 mos |
| 100 tons Close Grey..... | 28 50 | 4 mos |
| 100 tons Foundry..... | 25 00 | 4 mos |
| 30 tons No. 1 Foundry..... | 27 00 | 4 mos |
| 100 tons Grey Forge Open.... | 23 50 | cash. |
| 200 tons Grey Forge..... | 24 00 | 5 mos |

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 60 tons Close and Mottled.... | 29 50 | 4 mos |
| 40 tons Grey Forge..... | 24 00 | 4 mos |
| 10 tons No. 2 Foundry..... | 24 00 | cash. |
| 10 tons No. 1 Foundry..... | 26 50 | 4 mos |

CHARCOAL.

10 tons No. 1 Foundry H. B. 30 00 4 mos

MANUFACTURED IRON.—The general position of the market remains substantially the same as noted at the date of our last report; while trade is not active, it is about all that can be expected, the mills generally have orders sufficient to keep them busy working single turn, and the outlook is regarded as being favorable for an average fall trade. Complaints still being made in regard to prices, which afford only a small margin for profit, but this is not restricted to the iron business, as we find the same complaint in nearly all branches of business. Finished irons are lower now than at any time since the war.

NAILS.—There is a fair demand for Nails, about all that can be expected at this particular time, and manufacturers are hopeful of a good fall trade. No change in prices; $2,90a3, sixty days, with the usual discount of two per cent. for cash.

### PHILADELPHIA.

There is nothing to report of novelty in the Iron market. The larger furnace companies are very firm in their prices, with no very great stocks in hand, and with such a material curtailment in production that the slightest improvement in demand must advance prices. Some additional furnaces have been blown out during the week, but as others in farther western localities are blown in, the average will be about maintained. It is probable that an active trade sufficient to take the whole of this product could be had if makers would accept buyers' offers, as we hear of very considerable orders for Pig Metal in the hands of brokers which cannot be filled, owing to being below current rates. The export trade in breadstuffs which is increasing very rapidly, promises to create an improvement in all branches of business, and hence in Iron. In Manufactured Irons there is no material change. Bars are slightly more active, if anything, at former prices. Rails are in better request for Iron, while all the Steel works are busy on present orders, but we hear of offers for future deliveries at prices considerably below present quotations. Indeed, it seems probable that the Bessemer works of the country, built and building, will soon be able to supply the entire Rail demand, at least for the next few years, and as prices which will drive Iron Rails practically out of the market. Old Rails dull, and Scrap lower. There are some transactions in Muck Bar, and also in Skelp Iron for Wrought Iron Tubes, Pipes, &c. Prices are nominally as at our last, and as follows, viz.:

PIG IRON.—No. 1 Foundry, $27; No. 2 $25; Gray Forge, $23 to $24.

BARS.—2.6c per lb.

### NEW YORK.

American Pig.—The prevailing dullness which has characterized this branch of industry for so long a time past still continues, and any encouraging symptoms appear to be as far in the future as they did months ago. Occasionally advices come to hand from other sections which appear to indicate a trifling revival of trade, but it is only spasmodic, and generally followed by a duller feeling than before. At this market there is scarcely an encouraging feature. Buyers do not evince any disposition to operate, are compelled to fill some necessity order, and limit their purchases to just the quantity wanted. Little, if any, change can be made in prices, though an actual buyer could, without doubt, pick up what he wanted from second hands on very liberal terms. The more prominent Lehigh companies, however, maintain a bold front, and, as a rule, refuse decidedly to consider bids below their ideas. The production is still only on a moderate scale, and some makers appear inclined to blow out altogether rather than submit to a further reduction in values. The few transactions that have taken place have been unimportant, and as the terms in all cases are kept private, it is useless to mention them. We quote: No. 1 Foundry, $26a28; No. 2 Foundry, $23a26; Gray Forge, $23a25; White and Mottled, $21a22.

Bar.—Manufactured continues quiet, and without new features to note. We quote Refined Bar at Mill at 2.6a2.8 cents.—*Iron Age.*

### BRITISH IRON MARKET.

A cable dispatch to the *Iron Age*, under date of the 21st, says: Scotch Pig.—The demand has fallen off, and but a small business is doing. Makers' prices remain unaltered as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Coltness No. 1..... | 69s 6d |
| Gartsherrie No. 1..... | 68s 6d |
| Glengarnock No. 1..... | 67s 6d |
| Eglinton No. 1..... | 62s 0d |

Manufactured Iron and Rails remain without change.

### Richmond Tobacco Market.

RICHMOND, July 20.—The market was quiet and dull during the past week, but toward the close the demand improved—chiefly for manufacturing purposes, with an upward tendency in the prices for all working grades. The latest advices from the growing crop represent that considerable damage has been caused in some sections of Virginia by rains and floods, but the general fact remains that the crop, in the aggregate, is more promising than for some years past. The breaks last week comprised 939 hogsheads, 188 tierces and 20 boxes; the offerings on Change at auction were 500 pkgs., of which 297 were sold at prices ranging from $5,20 to $70.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 23, 1875.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and heavy; No 2 spring $1,21¾@1,21¾ seller August; $1,-18¾ seller September; No 3 $1,14. Corn dull and prices weak; No 2 mixed 73½c seller August; 74c seller September. Oats steady and in moderate demand; 32½c seller July; 41¾c seller August; 38¾c seller September; 37c bid seller the year. Rye dull; sales at 85c. Barley easier, and firm for September. Barley easier, and in fair demand at $1,05 seller September.

SEEDS—Steady but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and prices lower and weak; $21,10 seller August; $21,25 seller September. Lard dull, weak and lower; $13,60 seller August; $13,80 seller September; $12,50 bid seller the year. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firm; shoulders 8¾c, short rib middles 12½c; short clear 12¾c.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at $1,17.

On call Board wheat was active and higher; No 2 spring August; $1,21¼a1,21¾ September. Corn irregular; 74c August. Oats lower and heavy; 40¼ August, 37½ September. Pork: shade higher. Lard active; 5c higher.

### New York.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Flour heavy and lower; receipts 12,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5,40@5,85; common to good $6@6,35; good to choice $6,40@6,90; white wheat extra $6,95@7,05; extra Ohio $6,90@7,75; St. Louis $6,30@8,50. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal steady at $4,00@4,50. Wheat irregular; receipts 50,000 bush; No 2 Chicago spring $1,37½; No 2 Milwaukee $1,40@1,42; No 2 Northwest $1,35@1,37½; No 1 spring $1,44@1,47. Rye quiet at 90c@$1,19. Barley nominal. Malt quiet and firm. Corn unsettled and lower; receipts 56,000 bushels; western mixed steamer 87@88c; do sail 88½@90c. Oats quiet and firm; receipts 29,000 bush; western mixed 65@67c. Coffee firm at 17¾@20c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8⅝@8⅞c; prime 9¼c. Molasses firm. Rice firm. Petroleum: refined 11@11¼c; crude 5¼c. Rosin quiet at $1,65@1,70. Turpentine quiet at 31¼a32c. Pork heavy at $21,50. Beef quiet. Cut meats dull. Middles quiet; long clear middles nominal; 12 3-4c. Lard lower at 14¼c. Butter: Western 12a22c. Cheese 5a11c. Eggs heavy at 19¼a20½c. Whisky $1,20¼a1,21.

### New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—Sugar quiet; jobbing good common 8¼c; low 8¼a8⅝c; fair 50a55c; prime choice 58a76c. Flour firm; superfine $4,75; single X $5,00; double $5,25; treble $5,50a6,75; choice and family $7,00a7,50. Corn quiet at 85a85c. Oats dull at 74c. Bran $1. Hay dull; prime $24. Coffee firmer; ordinary to prime 18a20¼c. Pork active and firmer at $22,12½a23, as in weight. Bacon scarce and higher at 10¼, 13¼a14¼c. Hams scarce; choice sugar cured 13¾a14c. Dry salt meats: none in first hands. Lard firmer held; tierces 14¼c; kegs 14¾a15c. Whisky firm at $1,20a1,21. Cornmeal dull at $3,80a3,85.

### Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Flour firmer and higher; extras $4,37½@4,75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5,37½@6,25; State, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6@6,50; high grade $6,75@7,75. Wheat active and higher; old red $1,39@1,40; new $1,35@1,42; amber $1,42@1,45. Corn steady; western mixed 92c; white 90c. Oats in steady request and stronger; white 65@68c; mixed 63c. Petroleum nominal; refined 10½@10¾c; crude 8½c. Whisky firm; western $1,22. Clover seed: western steady $13,50. Butter quiet and steady; New York and Bradford county extras 27@30c; firsts 23@24c; western extra 22@23c; western firsts 18a20c; rolls firsts 16a18c. Cheese steady; western fine 10a10½c; do prime 9¼a9¾c.

### Foreign.

LONDON, July 23.—Spirits petroleum 8s8¼d. Turpentine 22a22s.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—Cotton firmer; middling upland 6 15-16d; Orleans 7 3-16d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; 5,000 bales American. Flour; extra State and western 25s. Wheat; receipts for the past three days 41,000 qrs, including 31,000 American; No. 2 to No 1 spring 10sa10s 8d. Corn: mixed 36s. Pork: western 75s; eastern 85s. Refined petroleum 9d; do spirits 7¾d. Cheese 55s.

ANTWERP, July 23.—Refined Petroleum 23¾f.

### Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., July 23.—Cotton quiet at 14½c. Flour firm at $6,45a6,60. Wheat unsettled at $1,45a1,60. Corn firm at 72a74c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 38a61c. Rye dull and nominal. Oils unchanged. Eggs, butter and cheese: demand fair and market firm. Pork firm at $21. Lard dull and prices are nominal at 14a14½c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 9¾a9¾c; clear rib 12¾a13c; clear 13¼a13½. Bulkmeats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 12c; clear 12¾c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,18.

### Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 23.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 white Michigan $1,42; amber do $1,39½; seller August $1,38¾; seller September $1,40; No 2 red $1,37½; seller August $1,37. Corn dull and nominal; high mixed held at 77c; offered 76 1-2c; damaged 66c. Oats dull; No 1 60@61c; No 2 seller August 41¾c; white 62; Michigan 41¾c.

### Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 23.—Cotton dull; 12¼@13c. Flour dull at $4,25@6,25. Wheat firm at $1@105. Corn quiet at 55c. Oats quiet at 75c. Lard 14¾c. Bulk meats higher; shoulders 9c; sides 13¾@13¾. Bacon steady; shoulders 10c; sides 13¾@14c. Sugar cured hams 13¾c, all packed. Whisky firm at $1,21.

### Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—Cotton dull; 14½c. Flour firm; holders asking higher rates. Wheat steady; unchanged. Corn: advanced; 76a78c. Oats: higher, 61a63c. Rye: nominal. Pork: $21,50. Bulk meats 8 3-4, 8 7-8, 12 1-4, 12 3-4c. Bacon 9 3-4, 9 7-8, 13 1-4, 13 1-2c. Hams 13a13 1-2c. Lard 15a 15 1-2c. Whisky $1,16.

### Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 Milwaukee $1,28½; No 2 $1,26. Oats opened dull and closed active; No 2 unsaleable at 40c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 spring $1,05. Rye scarce; No 1 96c.

### Boston.

BOSTON, July 23.—Flour: firm; superfine western and State $4,75a5,25; common ex. $5,25a6; Wisconsin and Minnesota do $6,75a 7,75; Ohio do $6,50a7,75; St. Louis do $6,-8,25; fancy Minnesota $7a8,50. Corn: firm; mixed and yellow 91a94c. Oats: firm; mixed and white 67a75c.

### Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—Wheat firm; No 1 red $1,40; No 2 $1,26. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats better; No 1 61c; No 2 61c; white 64c. Petroleum firm; white car lots 9¼c; Ohio State test 10¼c; small lots 1@2c higher.

### St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Cotton firm at 14½c. Wheat firm at $1,37½. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats steady at 60a62c. Pork dull at $22,50. Lard scarce and firm at 13c. Bacon higher at 9¼, 9¾, 12¾a13c.

### Oswego.

OSWEGO, July 23.—Wheat higher; No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1,42; extra white Michigan $1,55. Corn firm; high mixed 88c; low mixed 86c.

### Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 23.—Flour firm at $5,50@7, wheat dull; amber $1,25@1,30; white $1,25. Corn: demand fair and market firm at 68@69c; shelled 72@73c.

### Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Beeves: receipts 1,145 head, making 4,540 for four days, against 5,900 same time last week; demand light; trade extremely dull, with a downward tendency; poor to strictly prime native steers 10 to 13c; a lot of ordinary Texas cattle changed hands at 8¾c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,070 head, making 19,950 for four days, against 13,910 same time last week; sheep steady at 4½a6¾c, and lambs easier at 7a9c, with a few choice Jersey lambs at 9¼a9½c. Swine: to-day's receipts 3,080 head, making 13,900 for four days, against 12,630 same time last week; none offered alive; dressed firm at 10a10¼c.

BUFFALO, July 23.—Cattle: supply weak, 10,608 head or 624 cars, 435 of which through consignments; none offering to-day; 27 cars held over to be shipped to-morrow, leaving yards bare. Sheep and lambs: supply for the week 12,400 head; market dull, two cars only offering; sales 22 Ohio clipped sheep, averaging 83 lbs., $5,75. Hogs: supply for the week 16,400 head; market slow for want of saleable stock; no Yorkers offering but in fair demand, and would bring $7,60 to $7,90 per cwt. Sales, 1½ cars heavy hogs at $7,50 to $7,90. All offerings disposed of.

EAST LIBERTY, July 23.—Cattle: receipts 491 cars, against 405 last week; average quality inferior; market quiet and prices ¼@¾c lower for good and ¼@¾c on common; prime native steers 7@7¼c. Sheep quiet and tending to a decline; 4½@5c for common to fair; 5@5¾c for fair to good, and 6@ 6¼c for extra. Supply of lambs large; demand brisk; 6@7c for common to fair; 7@ 8¼c for fair to good; 9c for extra. Receipts of sheep and lambs 45 cars, against 38 last week.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Cattle: receipts 1,800 head; market quiet; little easier prices; through Texans $2,75a4; shipping $4,50a 4,75; shipments 1,530. Hogs: receipts 10,000 head; market excited and strong; 15c higher; closed with active demand and pens empty; sales range $7a8; chiefly $7,30a7,65 for heavy, $7,65a7,90 for light; shipments 5,800. Sheep in active demand at full prices; $3,50a4,50; good to choice $4a4,75; receipts 500 head.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Hogs higher; shippers $6,37½a7,10; bacon $6,90a7,20; butchers $7,25a7,40.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Hogs active; fair to good $7,25a7,50.

### Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Wool quiet but firm; supply good; medium and combing in best demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virgina XX and above 48@49c; X 48@49c; medium 50@52c; coarse 45@49c; New York, Michigan and Indiana western fine 45@47c; medium 50@51c; coarse 45@49c. Combing washed 58@60c; combing unwashed 42½c; fine unwashed 32@33 1-2c; coarse and medium unwashed 34 1-2@40c; tub washed 50@52 1-2; extra and merino pulled 40@43c; No. 1 superfine pulled 40@ 43c.

### Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Domestic goods are fairly active in some departments, but foreign goods are very dull. Cotton flannels and Cloths are in good demand. Cabot 4-4 bleached shirtings are now 9½c. Cocheco dark prints opened at 9c. Woolen goods for men's wear are in steady request, and repellants are more active. Four hundred bales damaged Langley sheetings sold fairly at auction.

### Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shoenberger & Co 2 | Reese G. & W o.... 1 |
| Total..... | 3 |

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shoenberger & Co. 1 | Jones & L o..... 3 |
| Hussey & W o.... 3 | Phillips & N..... 1 |
| Reese G. & W o... 2 | Dilworth & P o.... 1 |
| Lindsay & Mc o... 2 | |
| Total..... | 11 |

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nimick & Co m....8 | J. Rogers m..... 1 |
| J. Moorhead m... 1 | Caughey & H m.. 5 |
|

# ILY GAZETTE.

## Circulation, 15,800.

## THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete resume of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, there is a mass of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

**The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.**

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

TERMS—Single copy, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50, clubs of ten, 1.40; this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten numbers paid for.

Its especial merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World.

Its Market Reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once FOR THE GAZETTE.


## HOME NEWS.

**The Gazette for the Summer.**

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the Daily GAZETTE sent to them by mail, by leaving their orders at the counting-room.

**Petition in Bankruptcy.**

Dr. P. W. Heron, of Allegheny, filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, in the United States District Court yesterday. Referred to Register N. W. Shaffer.

**An Explanation.**

It has been stated by some of our cotemporaries that Mr. John Blatten, sexton of Trinity Church, was before Alderman McMasters on Thursday, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Mrs. Mary Hoe. The papers which published the item have failed to do Mr. Blatten the justice to say that at the hearing, the case was dismissed by the Alderman at the plaintiff's cost, as there was no evidence to show that Mr. B. committed anything wrong.

**Alleged Fraud.**

Hack & Schwebel yesterday made information before Alderman Bolster, charging Schnotter & Heiss with fraud. They allege that Heiss purchased a lot of oats from them on credit, and afterwards sold them for cash and then cleared out, intending to defraud them of their money. Schnotter, who is a partner, is perfectly innocent, but the information had to be made against him as well as Heiss as they were partners. A warrant was issued.

**Robbery on Sixth Street.**

The dollar store of Behrens & Janowitz, at No. 15 Sixth street, was robbed on Thursday night of $1,000 worth of jewelry and fancy goods. That is the sum the proprietors fix their loss at. The burglars effected an entrance by boring a number of augur holes through the rear door and then removing the bar which secured it. A singular feature of the affair is that the bar contains no marks, notwithstanding the fact that it is solidly against the door and must necessarily have come in contact with the instrument with which the holes were made.

**Nineteenth Regiment Battalion Drill.**

On Thursday evening the Nineteenth Regiment held a battalion drill on the wharf foot of Market street, under command of Capt. J. D. McFarland, acting Colonel, (Co. A, Washington Infantry,) (Co. C, Latta Guards), and (Company C, Heath Guards) participated in blue fatigue uniform. The three companies turned out one hundred and fifty-two men, notwithstanding the rain. The movements were very well executed, considering that this is the first battalion drill the regiment has had. There will be another battalion drill on Thursday evening next. The three companies are all recruiting fast, and will turn out strong at the coming fall inspection.

**A Surprise Picnic.**

On Thursday evening a party of young men, known as the "Twenty Club," got up a surprise picnic at Torrens station. The merry crowd took the Wilkinsburg accommodation train at the Union Depot on that evening and proceeded to the grove of Mr. Thirey, where they spent a moonlight picnic and spent the time in dancing until about eleven o'clock. A platform had been erected for the occasion before the party went out and it was of great advantage. After the dancing came a lunch and a social chat, which occupied the time until they departed for the city, shortly before one o'clock. The guests were highly entertained by Mr. Finley and family during their stay, for which they express thanks.

**Desirable Property.**

Parties having an eye to investment in real estate are invited to examine in another column the list of farms for sale by Robert Potter, of Noblestown, Allegheny county, Pa. These lands are all near the line of the Pan Handle Railroad in North Fayette township, are well adapted for fruit, grain and stock, being well improved, are convenient to churches, schools, and post offices, and within an hour's ride of the city. On account of the intention of the owner to engage in other business, these farms will be sold low, and the fact that many of them are underlaid with coal and that ease of access from the city renders them peculiarly desirable and profitable as an investment. Full information can be had by addressing Robert Potter, box 33, Noblestown, Pa.

**Threatened Suit Against Election Assessors.**

Yesterday a number of prominent citizens of the two cities paid visits to the Court House, to look into the matter of the accounts of several election assessors which has been the subject of conversation among County officials for the past two or three days. The assessor of the Tenth ward, Allegheny, returned 242 names, and received two dollars per day for thirty-seven days, making seventy-four dollars. It will be seen that he drew from the county over thirty cents for each name. Others have made out their bills at nearly almost as high a proportion to the number of names registered, and criminal prosecutions are threatened for alleged overcharge in their accounts. A few days will tell the story.

**The McCormick Murder.**

A man by the name of Peter Bissman, was arrested in Mansfield, Ohio, a few days ago on a charge of being concerned in the McCormick murder which took place at Mount Vernon, Ohio, last spring. Bissman was taken into custody by one Elias Robinson, who claimed to be a private detective from Cleveland, who proceeded with his prisoner to Mount Vernon, where a preliminary examination took place which resulted in his discharge. Mr. B. was accompanied to Mount Vernon by one or two of the leading lawyers of Mansfield, besides other citizens, who thought the whole conspiracy against him, and were gratified to witness the discharge of their friend without a full investigation, there being no evidence to hold him. The newspapers in both towns are severe in their terms, the action of Detective Robinson, which they claim was entirely unwarranted.

**UNDER THE WHEELS.**

**Fatal Accident at Latimer, Pa.**

Yesterday afternoon Michael O'Brien was run over by a coal train at Latimer Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and instantly killed. It appears that O'Brien was crossing the track when the train came up at a rapid rate, which he failed to see until it was too late, and he was horribly mangled under the wheels. The body was taken to the Coroner's office and placed in charge of the Coroner, who held an inquest on it last night.

**SPECIAL ELECTION.**

**Choosing Councilmen in Allegheny.**

Special elections will be held in the Third and Ninth wards of Allegheny, to-day. In the Third ward to elect a member of Common Council to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Pentecost, and in the Ninth ward to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Messrs. Weaver and Chiverton, members of Common Council from that ward. In accordance with the law all the saloons in those two wards must remain closed during the day until seven o'clock in the evening.

**TOO MUCH MARRIED.**

**A Man With Two Wives—A Story of Domestic Infelicity.**

A woman named Mrs. Lizzie Bolster yesterday made information before Alderman Bolster, of Allegheny, charging a man named John Knoll with bigamy. She alleges that Knoll is the husband of her daughter Sophia, but about three years ago she left him for some reason and took to living as a servant girl. Knoll then engaged another woman as housekeeper for him, and several months ago he married her, while his first wife is still living. His first wife, Sophia, also comes forward and enters another charge against him, that of adultery. Warrants were issued on these two informations, and Knoll, who is a dairyman, was arrested, and held in $1,000 bail for trial.

**Macaroons,** Cocoanut Drops and Lady Fingers, of superior quality and reasonable prices, for sale by many of the retail grocers.

## AMONG THE CHURCHES.

**Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.**

REV. MISS CHAPIN will deliver to-morrow morning the second of her series of discourses on the Sabbath.

REV. M. L. WORTMAN has been installed as pastor of Long Island Presbyterian Church (for half time).

THE Sunday School connected with the Carson street M. E. church, South Side, held their annual picnic yesterday.

REV. J. L. SIMPSON, pastor of the First Church, Allegheny, will preach at Castle Shannon, at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

REV. DR. J. T. COOPER, of the U. P. Theological Seminary, Allegheny, will preach in the Chartier's U. P. Church to-morrow.

THERE will be no service in the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow evening. The pastor will preach in the morning.

REV. CHAS. A. DICKEY, D. D., will occupy the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, (Dr. Swift's) to-morrow morning.

COMMUNION services in the Fifth U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow, on which occasion the pastor will be assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hervey.

THE REV. A. K. Bell, D. D., the pastor elect of the Thirty-seventh street Baptist church, will occupy the pulpit to-morrow morning and evening.

THE annual collection for the benefit of the Pope will be taken up in the Catholic churches of the diocese of Pittsburgh on the first Sunday of August.

REV. E. J. GRAY, formerly pastor of North avenue M. E. church, Allegheny City, is succeeding finely as President of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary.

REV. MR. GILL of the Central Presbyterian Church, will preach in the old Pleasant Valley school house, Second ward, Allegheny, to-morrow evening at 7:45 o'clock.

THE Rev J. McKendree Reiley, formerly pastor Christ M. E. church, now of Wheeling, W. Va., will preach at Christ M. E. church, to-morrow morning at the usual hour.

THE Sunday School connected with the North avenue M. E. church, Allegheny, will hold their annual picnic at Moyce's grove, near the West Penn Railroad, next Wednesday.

THE first Retreat of the Clergy of the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh will be held on Monday evening, August 16th, and the second Monday, August 23d, at St. Francis' College, Loretto.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., will preach in the Fourth avenue Baptist Church tomorrow morning on "The Two Things which David had Never Seen." A Gospel meeting at night.

THERE will be union services of the First, Second, Third and Central Presbyterian churches to-morrow (Sabbath, July 25th,) in the First Church, Wood street, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

THE congregation of Kramer Chapel, Steubenville, under the care of Rev. J. R. Mills, formerly of Allegheny, has recently put the parsonage into fine condition at a considerable outlay.

REV. A. D. BROWN, of Bellevue, will preach in the First Methodist Church next Sunday morning, and Rev. S. R. Murray at night. This church will be closed for the two following Sundays.

THERE will be preaching in the Central R. P. Church, Sandusky street south of Ohio, Allegheny, on to-morrow evening by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Sproull. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. PROF. CARSON, of Xenia, Ohio, will assist Rev. Mr. More head in the communion services to-morrow afternoon at the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, and preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE Rev. Dr. R. T. Taylor, of Beaver college, is visiting friends in Western New York. He presided at Madison, N. Y., July 18th, and is to preach to-morrow at the First M. E. church, of Oswego, N. Y.

SERVICES to-morrow in the First R. P. Church, corner of South Diamond and Sandusky streets, Allegheny, by Rev. William Young, of the First R. P. Church, Pittsburgh, at 3 P. M. No morning service.

AN animated discussion as to who is responsible for the failure to open the way for fraternal intercourse between the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches is kept up still in the papers.

THE Methodists of this country intend to erect a fine church in Savanah, Georgia, in commemoration of John Wesley's labors in that city. Effort to raise sufficient funds have already been energetically entered upon.

REV. J. J. MURRAY, D. D., of the First Methodist Church, has been granted a vacation, and is now on his way northward for recreation. The church will be closed on the first two and probably the third Sundays in August.

THE evening services at St. Peter's Episcopal Church will commence at half-past five o'clock during the Summer. Morning services as usual at half-past ten o'clock. Dr. Spalding also preaches at Hazlewood at three o'clock in the afternoon, every Sunday.

SPECIAL SERVICES will be held in Brown's A. M. E. Chapel, Boyle street, Allegheny, to-morrow. At 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3 P. M. Bishop A. W. Wayman will preach, and 10½ P. M. a special effort will be made to raise money to pay off the church debt.

THE Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., of the First church, New York, (formerly of the First church, Pittsburgh,) is already occupying his cottage at Lake George, near Fort William Henry. He usually spends his vacation with his family at that place. He will return to his church in September.

THE noon meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-day, will be conducted by T. J. Gillespie, Esq., taking up the Sunday School lesson for to-morrow, and teaching it as it should be taught in the Sunday School. The meeting commences at twelve o'clock and continues forty-five minutes.

ON Sunday, July 11th, the Right Rev. Bishop Domenec visited Saint Michael's church, Birmingham. At the late Mass, after the Gospel, the Right Rev. Prelate preached. After the Mass the Bishop administered the Sacrament and Confirmation to one hundred and sixty-five persons.

LAST week the Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec held an ordination in St. Vincent's Monastery, near Latrobe. On that occasion Francis M'Court and Frederick Hoesel, O. S. B., were ordained Deacons, and Rev. Melchior Reichert, O. S. B., John N. Jaeger, O. S. B., Albert Rohrbach, O. S. B., and Anthony Wirtner, were ordained priests.

REV. D. MOORE, pastor elect of the Presbyterian church at New Brighton, left on Monday last to take the Canard steamer on Wednesday morning at New York for Queenstown, Ireland. Mr. Moore goes to bring his family to New Brighton, which, it is expected, will be their future home, and he expects to arrive by the last week in August.

THERE are about thirty families tenting on the Tarentum camp ground. They have services every Sabbath day at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 2 P. M. and a prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. Rev. Mr. Conner, of Tarentum, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. The congregations from Natrona and Tarentum will be in attendance.

THE Castle Shannon Methodist Campmeeting Association, will hold their annual meeting at Castle Shannon, commencing August 4th, and closing August 15th. Excursion tickets will be issued by the Pan Handle Railroad to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who attend. A number of new cottages have gone up this summer and others are to be erected.

THE Seventh U. P. Church will be open to-morrow, and, as usual, every Sabbath during the heated term. The pastor, Rev. W. H. Andrews, will preach in the morning, and Rev. H. O. Gibbon will occupy the pulpit in the evening. Rev. Gibbon has been preaching in Dr. Richards' church, Charleston, W. Va., the Doctor now being in London, preaching in Dr. Parker's famous Tabernacle.

THE house of worship for the Presbyterian church of Pine Creek Second, Rev. Thomas Johnston, pastor, Presbytery of Allegheny, of which mention has been made in this paper, was dedicated last Sunday, to the worship of God last Sabbath week, and is entirely free of debt. The edifice is very neat and well suited for the purposes for which it has been erected.

THE Castle Shannon Camp Meeting Association has placed an air pump in their grove, by which means they now have an abundance of fresh spring water near the circle of tents. Religious services are held every Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock, and also in the evening. The annual camp meeting commences on the 4th of August next, and from present indications the attendance will be large.

THE Catholic church at Dunbar will be dedicated to-morrow. After the dedication there will be a confirmation. Trains will leave Mt. Pleasant, Connellsville and Uniontown. The quartette of St. Bridget's church choir, this city, will take part in the vocal part of the exercises. Miss Lizzie Beehan, soprano; Miss Lizzie Kelly, alto; Mr. Charles Abel, tenor, and Mr. James P. O'Neill, baritone, compose the club.

THE installation of Rev. S. H. Holliday as pastor of the Bellevue Presbyterian Church, took place in the church lecture-room Thursday evening. Rev. W. H. Gil, of the Central Church preached the sermon. Rev. W. F. McConnell, of the Emsworth Presbyterian Church delivered the charge to the pastor and Rev. W. P. Moore, of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Allegheny, the charge to the people.

A NEW place of worship will be opened at Moore's Station, P. W. & B. E. R., twenty-seven miles from this city, on Sunday, the 25th inst. Mr. Thomas Moore has kindly offered Rev. J. C. High, of Dravo and Greenock charge, the use of a room 50x30 feet, in his large distillery, for church and Sunday school purposes. This room will be taken possession of by preaching at 10½ o'clock, and Sunday school at 3 o'clock, and perhaps preaching again at night.

**The Rev. G. W. Cranage,** a prominent Methodist clergyman, thus relates his experience:

PITTSBURGH, PA., September 8, 1873.

I had been suffering from Dysentery nearly all summer, and it seemed impossible to get any permanent relief, although I had been under the care of several eminent physicians. At the urgent solicitation of a friend, I was finally induced to try DR. HARRIS' SUMMER CORDIAL, but confess that I had but little faith in such a simple remedy, as I supposed it was intended more especially for children. To my surprise, the first dose gave immediate relief, and less than a bottle of the Cordial affected a permanent cure. *It is impossible to express my full appreciation of so valuable a medicine.*

## BREVITIES.

**Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.**

····The old Iron City and Seneca base ball clubs have reorganized under the name of the former.

····A meeting of the Vigilence Committee will be held at the Republican Headquarters on Monday at 2 P. M.

····The Pest House contains three small pox patients; two of them are ready to be discharged and a new one was taken there last evening.

····The man by the name of Goughenor, who was struck by a train of cars on the P. R. R., at Conemaugh, on Monday evening, died of his injuries yesterday morning.

····The contract for furnishing one hundred and twenty assessor's blotters for 1876 was awarded to Meyers, Schoyer & Co. for $65, by the County Commissioners yesterday.

····There was a big fight yesterday afternoon, on Eleventh street, between about two hundred boys, over a game of base ball, the result of which was not satisfactory to one of the sides.

····An action in ejectment was begun in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday by Sarah Dodds vs. Eliza Crosky for the recovery of a lot of ground in Richland township. A summons was issued.

····Commencing to-day the Pennsylvania Railroad will run an excursion train every Saturday to Cresson and Ebensburg. It leaves the Union Depot at 2:45 P. M. and returns at 9:20 Monday morning.

····The alarm of fire shortly before six o'clock yesterday evening from box 245, at the corner of Lincoln and Frankstown avenues, was caused by a burning chimney. There was no necessity for the alarm at all.

····William Johnsten, an employee at the machine shop of Robinson, Rea & Co., on the South Side, near the Smithfield street bridge, had one of his feet crushed yesterday evening, by a cylinder head falling upon it.

····William P. Herriott, the man arrested for stealing a watch from a man named Hardy, in Allegheny, on Wednesday night, had a hearing before Mayor Phillips last evening, when he was held in $300 bail for trial at Court.

····The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of a man named John Miller, who died suddenly at the residence of Mrs. Weimer, on Ohio street, Allegheny. A verdict of death from natural causes was rendered.

····The will of Wm. Buechling, formerly of Rochester, but more recently of Allegheny county, was filed and probated yesterday morning. Eliza Buechling, wife of the deceased, is appointed executrix of the document, which is dated February 9, 1872.

····Common Council tried for two hours yesterday afternoon to get a quorum so that action could be taken in a number of ordinances locating and opening streets in the East End for the rising mains, but it was unsuccessful. Those present adjourned to meet again next Wednesday afternoon.

····An attachment was lodged against George Bessman by Conroy Detective Dresser, yesterday, who will be required to prosecute a case in Court against one Doane, whom he charged with robbery before the latter left for Europe a few days, but failed to turn up at the time set for trial.

····It is feared that the man who was killed at Troy, New York, a few days ago, supposed to be from Pittsburgh, of which mention has already been made, is John Adams. The parents reside on Locust street, Twelfth ward. The friends of young Adams have telegraped to Troy, N. Y., for particulars.

····Samuel Hamilton, who was arrested on Thursday for playing a financial game on Sam. McClean, was yesterday released on bail for a hearing next week. An information has been made against him by officer Fowler. It is said the accused took $86 from McClean while he was asleep, but the defendant alleges that he did it in fun.

····Mr. H. Nanker, of the First District, Thirtieth ward, is not the assessor who required twenty-seven days in which to make his registration. Mr. Nanker is as yet the lowest on the list but one, having completed the registry of his district in five days. His honest and active nature not permitting him to double up his time in a public capacity.

····This evening a meeting of the Ninth P. V. R. C. will be held at No. 5, Sixth avenue, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee on Arrangements and completing the preparations to attend the reunion at McKeesport. A full attendance of the members is urgently requested. All members of the Pennsylvania Reserves are cordially invited to attend this meeting as all arrangements are made to make it a success.

····Ex-Contractor Howard & Son were laying concrete in the Hiland reservoir on midnight of Wednesday, assisted by

"The struggling moonlight's misty light,
And the lantern dimly burning."

They are not satisfied with the quality nor rapidity of the work being done by Mr. Walter, the present contractor, and propose to show him that the concrete could be laid a good deal faster, but before they had accomplished their object they were obliged to desist, a number of shots which were fired at them.

····It is said suit is about to be instituted by William Reardon, Esq. vs. the Citizens' Passenger Railway, to recover damages for the accidental killing of Philip Hawley, on Penn avenue, a little over a week ago, the seventh street, last Sunday night. It will be remembered that the deceased, who was standing on the platform of the car, had stepped off to allow a lady to get on, and in so doing his foot caught in the track and he fell, and was injured to such an extent by coming in contact with a car that he died in a short time.

····Martin & Downey, who were awarded the contract at the last meeting of the Water Committee, for laying water mains on Centre avenue, have declined to accept it. Their bid was forty-nine cents per lineal foot for laying twenty-inch mains, and they allege that the figures were accidentally transposed in writing out the bid, as they proposed to do the work for *ninety-four* cents per foot. The job will likely be given to John Quinn, the next lowest bidder, at $1.15 per lineal foot, but it would still be cheaper to let Martin & Downey do the work at their corrected figures.

## PERSONAL.

···F. A. Linard, of Pittsburgh, is registered at the Parshall House, Titusville.

···Major General Ord, of the U. S. Army, is making a short stay in Pittsburgh.

····The Third and Ninth wards, Allegheny, hold special elections to-day for Councilmen.

···Capt. Walkinshaw, President of the Ninth Reserve Association of the U. S. Army, is in the city.

···Wm. Scharff, the oarsman, left yesterday for Cincinnati, where he will spend a couple of weeks.

···Rev. R. J. Coster will for a season take in the ocean breezes at the Tremont House, Cape May.

···Councilman John A Fox and Robert Frazier, Esq., started for Lake Chautauqua yesterday evening.

····Another slide occurred on Brownsville avenue on Thursday night. It was nothing more than was expected.

···Inspector General Burnett made an informal visit yesterday to a number of steamers at the Monongahela wharf.

···Health-officer Crosby Gray, Captain Cook and Capt. Arms, got back yesterday from the Corry encampment of the G. A. R.

···Charlie Goodenough of the Clerk's office of the United States District Court will make a trip to New Lisbon, Ohio, next week, at which time he will take in the Convention of the Amateur Press Association, which will be in session at that place.

···The following Pittsburghers were registered at the Philadelphia hotels on Thursday:—E. J. Roberts, H. Doyle and family, C. W. Cook and wife, J. P. Hart, D. McKinney, Mrs. W. W. McKenney, J. G. Lyon, J. A. Creamer, James McClurg, H. Sample, J. T. Young, and C. F. Diser.

···F. W. McLean, Wm. C. Duncan, John A. Dicky, W. Wall, A. C. Gregg, Richard Barker, H. Wray, Robert H. Patterson, Norman M. Smith, W. A. Gildenfenny, W. S. Caldwell, Col. Geo. Lower, Mr. Finch, D. M. C. Carroll, A. M. Bell and wife, B. B. Smith, Wm. B. Hackett, T. M. Fahnestock and Harry Woods are at Lake Chautauqua.

···Wm. Moorhead, of our place, a fast friend of the "Oldest"—the Pittsburgh GAZETTE—has been selected as petit juror in the U. S. Court. Mr. Moorhead is ripe in years and of vast experience.—*Freeport New Era.* No better evidence of his sound judgment and general intellectual superiority could be given than a knowledge of the literature he thus chooses.

···Oswald Heckman, a well known citizen of Pittsburgh, was in our city yesterday. He came here to obtain some information in relation to the working of the Red Men's Relief Association. He expressed himself entirely satisfied and highly pleased with manner in which the business of that institution is conducted. He is one of the Past Great Sachems of the Improved Order of Red Men of Pennsylvania. Yesterday afternoon he took a ride around the city in company with Dr. J. L. Propst, and was surprised to find that we had so large and fine a looking city.—*Titusville Courier.*

···Miss Theresa Guering, a young Pittsburgh lady, at present sojourning in Loretto, succeeded yesterday morning, with the aid of two other young ladies and something less than a cart-load of pebbles, in dispatching a huge (?) snake on one of the board-walks in that goodly village. The act is regarded as one of great intrepidity, and Miss Guering, who is really the heroine of the occasion, having dealt the blow which settled the varmint, is just now receiving the congratulations of her many friends on the bravery and self-possession manifested by her in so trying a situation. The victim of her well directed blows, it may be proper to say, was what is known as a garter snake, a species of reptile which seldom exceeds the anaconda in the length of its candal appendage.—*Cambria Freeman.*

**Take a Good Supply.**

Before starting on your summer tour visit the Book and News Depot of W. A. Gildenfenny, No. 69 Fifth avenue, and select from his elegant assortment of summer reading suitable book companions to while dull care away. All the late periodicals and magazines on hand, with a full line of stationery.

**Patent Chimneys.**

No building should be considered safe without the patent flues or chimneys which are manufactured and sold by Messrs. N. U. Walker & Co. No. 372 Penn avenue. Also Bottoms, Bonnets and openings for square flues.

## THE "NATION'S" ACCOUNTS.

**A New Proposition Submitted to the Depositors.**

A meeting of the depositors in the Nations Trust Company was held at the Ralston School house on Thursday evening, at which the following proposition from the stockholders was submitted:

Those of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, contributing the securities hereafter mentioned, propose to the creditors of the Nation Trust Company, as a composition in full satisfaction of their indebtedness as follows, to wit:

First—That the creditors take the bonds and mortgages now in the hands of Hon. James Veech, at their par value, as payment of so much of their claims, and extend the time of payment of the balance due on them June 15, 1875, so that the same shall be payable in four equal annual payments, from June 15, 1875.

Second—That they take the cash in the hands of John H. Bailey, Esq., and the mortgage held by him for unpaid purchase money of real estate formerly owned by the Nation Trust Company, at its par value, as further payment of the amount thereof of the indebtedness of the company.

Third—That the balance of the indebtedness of the company shall be paid in full by individual obligations, delivered to a trustee to be named by the creditors, secured satisfactorily to a committee named by the creditors, payable in one, two, three and four years from June 15, 1875, and the receipt of said securities by the trustee shall operate as a release of further joint liability.

Fourth—Thereupon the stockholders who have heretore contributed toward the payment of said indebtedness, or any part of it, or who may contribute securities as herein provided for, shall be the joint owners of the indebtedness of said company in proportion to their contributions, for purposes of equalization between themselves and other stockholders of the Nation Trust company.

Fifth—This agreement shall become operative when creditors to the number of two-thirds of those holding claims against fifty dollars, and aggregating one-half of the indebtedness shall have assented hereto.

The stockholders making this proposition state that on acceptance of the requisite number of creditors it becomes necessary to have this composition perfected under the provisions of the bankrupt act. As the resolution and confirmation papers in these proceedings will each have to be signed by assenting stockholders, it becomes very desirable to relieve creditors therefrom by the substitution of an attorney in fact. With this agreement is submitted a power of attorney made in the name of John R. McCune, President of the Union National Bank, if any other attorney is preferred, his name can be erased and the other inserted.

L. M. MORRIS,
For Contributing Stockholders.

It was decided, after some discussion, to take no final action until next Tuesday evening, and a committee consisting of Messrs. John H. Kerr, C. O'Donnell, Geo. Smith, Thomas Henderson, and Isaac Bachman was appointed to confer with the stockholders, and learn something further about the proposition.

## CAMP SCOTT.

**Notes from the Military.**

Camp Scott was visited Thursday by a number of the citizens of Titusville, among whom were Capt. Carter, Lieut. Olmstead, Bassett and others. The soldiers assembled were pleased to see them, and took the occasion thank them for the handsome manner they were received there on Sunday last.

One of the happiest men in camp is Judge Guthrie. The Judge is uncle to Col. P. N. Guthrie, commander of the Duquesne Greys, and he is very proud of his nephew's skill and courage as a soldier, as well as the very excellent discipline he maintains in his command. The Judge was a resident of Titusville for three years previous to 1861, and those who then had the pleasure of his acquaintance do not fail to give him a call. A large number of his old friends dined with him yesterday.

The Duquesne's have a character in the person of a Scotchman who sleeps at night. During the day he is subjected to the jokes of his comrades. Thursday he was placed on a shutter and carried through the camps, the band playing the Dead March during the procession. He was then subjected to burial rites, which we judge were borrowed from the Choctaws. His photograph was taken when he was in a comatose state.

A member of one of the companies was detected in the act of stealing a watch and other articles belonging to one of his comrades, on Thursday morning. He was arrested and placed under guard. He was to be stripped of his uniform and drummed out of camp yesterday afternoon.

Among the prominent visitors yesterday were Messrs. Alexander W. Lata and Wm. Wrigley, of Philadelphia, D. C. Stewart, of Pittsburgh, Col. Sam. B. Dick and James E. McFarland, of Meadville. Gen. Latta is in attendance on the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic at Corry.

Gen. Latta yesterday presented H. M. Moore with his commission as Lieutenant of the Oil City Grays. Lieut. Moore is cashier of the First National Bank of Oil City.

## A POOR MAN'S MISFORTUNE.

**Accident Yesterday at the New German Church Foundations.**

Lawrence Kearney, one of the laborers engaged at work upon the foundations of the new German church, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, sustained a very serious injury yesterday afternoon, which will doubtless cripple him for life, with a number of fellow workmen, was trying to elevate an immense block of stone, weighing about two thousand pounds, and they had succeeded in getting it as high as their heads, or higher, when they were joined by a third man, and the stone fell to the ground. All except Kearney succeeded in getting away safely, but he was caught against a pier and one of the stone fell with crushing force upon the instep of his right foot. He was immediately extricated and carried into the office of Dr. A. G. Wallace, and upon examination of the foot developed the fact that its muscles and bones were all crushed and broken. The injury was carefully cleaned and washed and after being neatly and comfortably bandaged Kearney was removed to his home. The operation upon his foot must have caused him the most intense pain, but he bore it like a man and seldom gave the slightest manifestation of his suffering. Dr. Walter says the man may have to lose his foot, but that he will do all he can to save it. Kearney is evidently poor, but, as is always the case with the honest lowly, his fellow workmen are willing to help him, as his living was doubtless dependent upon his daily labor this misfortune will have double weight.

## THE CLEVELAND RACES.

**"Annie Collins" Beaten Yesterday by "Belle Brassfield" in Three Straight Heats.**

There was considerable excitement in the city last evening among admirers of horse racing, over the result of the race yesterday afternoon, at Cleveland, between "Belle Brassfield" and "Annie Collins," both Pittsburgh mares, the former owned by Rody Patterson and the latter by Wm. B. Hays. Three stakes were contested, the purse of $1,000 a side, and the contest for the best three mile heats in five. The race was won by "Belle Brassfield," who took three straight heats, without making a break. The first was 2:25¼, the second in 2:26½, and the third in 2:28½. In the first heat she passed under the line two lengths ahead of her opponent. The betting both here and at Cleveland was pretty large, odds in favor of "Annie Collins," with few exceptions, however, and as considerable money had been put up the unexpected victory of the other mare, of course, was likely to change ownership. The same animals will race again next Friday. "Belle Brassfield" was driven yesterday by her owner, who is much elated over her success. The track was in good condition, the horses in fine spirits, and the race was warmly contested.

## AN UNFORTUNATE NAP.

**A Man Fatally Injured on the P., Ft. W. & C. R.R.**

Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, a man by the name of Charles Hanning met with an accident, which proved fatal, at Fair Oaks Station, on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne Railroad, a short distance from Allegheny City. Having stolen a ride to Chicago, in search of work, he attempted to secure a free ride back, and for this purpose boarded a freight train bound for this city. He was discovered by the brakesman, and the train did not stop for the ground. All except Kearney succeeded in getting away safely, but he was caught against a pier and one of the stone fell with crushing force upon the instep of his right foot. He was immediately extricated and carried into the office of Dr. A. G. Wallace, and upon examination of the foot developed the fact that its muscles and bones were all crushed and broken. The injury was carefully cleaned and washed and after being neatly and comfortably bandaged Kearney was removed to his home. The operation upon his foot must have caused him the most intense pain, but he bore it like a man and seldom gave the slightest manifestation of his suffering. Dr. Walter says the man may have to lose his foot, but that he will do all he can to save it. Kearney is evidently poor, but, as is always the case with the honest lowly, his fellow workmen are willing to help him, as his living was doubtless dependent upon his daily labor this misfortune will have double weight.

## INCENDIARISM.

**The Fire at Braddock's.**

The loss by the fire at Braddock's Fields on Thursday night, to which we referred yesterday morning, will amount to about $7,000, but a part of which is covered by insurance. The fire originated in a dwelling owned by Peter A. McGuirk, consumed it, also a double frame building belonging to Wm. Fausett, and the frame house of Ignatz Graebe, besides injuring one or two other buildings. An investigation causing the fire Marshal to suspect incendiarism, and McGuirk as the incendiary, he was arrested yesterday at his residence in East Liberty, on a warrant issued by Squire Russell, of Braddock's, where he was taken for examination. The motive of the prisoner in committing the alleged offense is supposed to have been the recovery of the insurance on his property. Upon the conclusion of the Fire Marshal's investigation he was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance at Court for trial. McGuirk's property, which was valued at $1,000, was insured for $1,500, in his wife's name, in the Etna, of Hartford. Graebe's property was insured for $1,800 in the Allemannia, and Mrs. Stein's for $3,000 in the same company. Fausett's insurance will fully cover his loss.

## SUSPECTED SUICIDE.

**The Inquest Adjourned Until Monday.**

Last evening a partial inquest was held on the body of John Miller, who died suddenly on Ohio street, Allegheny, the night before. It was thought that the deceased came to his death from natural causes, but after investigation the jury was not satisfied, so an adjournment was ordered until next Monday. It is suspected that Miller committed suicide by taking poison, while under the cause of his sudden demise. A few days ago, it is said, a constable served an attachment on him for a debt, and that at the time, Miller gave the officer his watch, telling him if he never called for it he could keep it, after which he turned around and took something from a paper which was labeled arsenic. Since that time Miller has been ill, and the supposition is that he put an end to his own life.

It was in his house that some portions of the goods of Fricke and Marshall, the men who committed a murder on Boyd's Hill some years ago, were secreted and found, which led to the arrest of the murderers.

**Prof. Marsh and the Indians.**

That this scientific observer of human events has discovered frauds as practiced against poor Lo, seems to admit of no dispute, but were he an Argus with a hundred eyes, we would defy him to find a flaw in the manufacture of boots and shoes by Wm. Martin, No. 108 Federal street, Allegheny, whose goods come as near perfection as is possible for human skill to construct them, and any one that can fail to suit the most stringent economist.

## ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

**Cotton.**

NEW YORK, July 23.—Cotton dull at 14⅞@15¼; futures close firm; July 14 15-32@14 17-32c; August 14 17-32@14 9-16; September 14 13-32@14 7-16c; October 14¼c; November 14 1-16@14 3-32c; December 14 1-16@14 3-32c; January 14 7-32@14 1-4; February 14 7-16@14 13-32c; March 14 31-32@14 11-16.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—Cotton dull, sales 80 bales; prices lower; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 11⅝@12⅛c; low middling to strict low middling 13⅜; middling to strict middling 14¼@14¾; receipts 91 bales; exports coastwise 68 bales; stock 23,609 bales; week's sales 516 bales; receipts for the week 499 bales; gross 439 bales; exports continent 825 bales; coastwise 1,199 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 23.—Cotton nominal; middlings 14c; low middlings 13⅝c; good ordinary 13⅛c; net receipts 81 bales; exports to the continent 550; stock 8,909; weekly net receipts 332; exports to the continent 550; coastwise 294; sales 16.

GALVESTON, July 23.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 14c; low middlings 13⅝c; good ordinary 12¾c; net receipts 29 bales; sales 18; stock 313; weekly net receipts 197; gross 200; exports to Great Britain 1,225; coastwise 1,959; sales 861.

CHARLESTON, July 23.—Cotton dull; middlings 14⅛@14¼c; low middlings 14c; good ordinary 13⅜c; net receipts 65 bales; sales 25; stock 4,257; weekly net receipts 247; gross 298, exports to France 1,250; coastwise 207; sales 350.

MOBILE, July 23.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14⅛c; low middlings 14c; good ordinary 13⅜c; net receipts 14 bales; sales 50; stock 967; weekly net receipts 85; gross 83; exports coastwise 137; sales 456.

DETROIT, July 23.—Flour: steady and firm; $6.25@6.75. Wheat: fair demand at lower rates; extra $1.41; No. 1 white Michigan $1.40; amber $1.33. Corn: quiet and firm; No. 1 mixed 81c. Oats quiet and unchanged; 57c.


**NITRATE OF SODA—100 BAGS FOR** sale by J. B. CANFIELD, May 20, '75. 116 Water street.


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